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REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS

AND

GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE
VARIOUS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA.:

HARRISBURG PUBLISHING CO., STATE PRINTER.

1907.



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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

To the Honorable the Officers and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

Your Commission appointed under a joint resolution passed by your honorable bodies on April 18th, 1905, entitled "A joint resolution creating a Commission to investigate various charitable institutions" beg leave to submit our report in which we find

1. The housing or custodial care of the insane in the various institutions totally inadequate and inefficient to meet present conditions. This largely arises from the ancient construction of many of the buildings and their overcrowded condition.

2. In the treatment and care administered to nearly 15,000 inmates those who are responsible therefor have not kept apace with the highest medical skill and science.

3. The laws and decisions fixing the responsibility of relatives and others for the support of inmates have not been enforced by the authorities in whom the power is vested to act. In consequence of this neglect the Counties have not been reimbursed in many thousands of cases and the State has not been reimbursed for moneys amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars paid for their maintenance in the first instance and which should have been repaid by the estates of inmates or relatives responsible under the law.

4. Your Commission recommends the passage of proposed acts hereto attached to remedy these and other evils, namely:

A bill to provide for the reorganization of the State Board of Charities and to invest authority for the purpose of more thorough control and supervision.

A bill to provide for the collection from the estates of inmates in charitable institutions or from the estates of relatives who are liable for the same to reimburse the State and the Counties for the expenses of their maintenance.

A bill to permit the employment of inmates of institutions for the insane, feeble minded and epileptics, to manufacture articles and products used in such institutions and for the interchange of such products and articles with similar institutions of the State.

A bill to provide for the expeditious appointment of guardians of the estates of the insane and mentally defective.

A bill to provide for the amendment of the act regarding the commitment of inebriates and others addicted to the use of drugs, etc., to State hospitals for the care of the insane so as to transfer the power of commitment from magistrates and justices of the peace to the Courts of the Quarter Sessions.

Appended is a review of the work of your Commission with detailed reports regarding the several institutions visited and recommendations for the improvement of existing conditions.

The Commission as originally appointed consisted of the following:

Honorable Henry F. Walton, Philadelphia.
 Honorable William P. Snyder, Spring City.
 Honorable Cyrus E. Woods, Greensburg.
 Honorable John S. Fisher, Indiana.
 Honorable Myron Matson, McKean.
 Honorable Edward E. Beidleman, Harrisburg.
 Honorable James F. Woodward, McKeesport.
 Honorable Robert B. Scott, M. D., Philadelphia.

Upon the death of Honorable Myron Matson, Honorable Milton Heidlebaugh of Lancaster was appointed by the President Pro Tem. of the Senate to succeed him.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on December 8th, 1906, in the office of Hon. Henry F. Walton, 608 Real Estate Trust Building, in the City of Philadelphia, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Henry F. Walton, Chairman.
 Mr. George J. Brennan, Secretary.
 R. B. Scott, Treasurer.

John R. K. Scott, Esq., of the City of Philadelphia, Attorney for the Commission.

Under a resolution passed at this meeting the President was authorized to appoint a Secretary and such other employes as necessary to carry on the work of the Commission.

Your Commission then and there immediately proceeded to take testimony, having summoned to appear before the Commission J. Nicholas Mitchell, M. D., Secretary of the Lunacy Committee of the Board of Charities of the City of Philadelphia.

Subsequent meetings as will be shown by the testimony and minutes were held at various times for the purpose of taking testimony, and also for the purpose of examining and inspecting the various institutions of our State. It was the rule of your Commission to usually meet in the institution itself, where the testimony of the

Superintendent, physicians, attendants, stewards, nurses, inmates and others, as deemed advisable, was taken under oath. This was immediately followed by a careful inspection and examination of the institution and its inmates.

It will be found that we have endeavored in this report to give, first, a statement of facts taken from the evidence, what we have seen and what we have heard. This is followed by a statement containing our comments and recommendations upon certain particular facts therein. We thus endeavor to set forth a statement of general findings and recommendations.

The report constitutes an investigation into the management, care and treatment of the insane incarcerated in all the insane institutions wholly or partially maintained by State appropriations which are as follows:

The Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

State Hospital for the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania Norristown.

State Hospital for the Chronic Insane, Wernersville.

State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

State Hospital for the Insane, Warren.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont.

State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk.

Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Warren; the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg; the State Hospital for the insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown, the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont were originally built on the monasterial or Kirkbridge plan. These buildings are three or four stories in height and consist of a series of halls running from different points in the main structure or Administration building, with a line of rooms on both sides of the hall. These halls are lighted by windows in both ends and from such light as might be reflected through the windows in each of the rooms, provided the door leading into the hall is open. The width of these halls is about twelve feet, and the length from 200 to 250 feet. The rooms average in size from eight feet ten inches by a ten foot ceiling, to nine feet twelve inches, with a ten foot ceiling. Lavatories are constructed at both ends of the corridors.

This constitutes a description of the original plan and method of construction.

We will now take up for discussion these five institutions in their order.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WARREN.

GROUNDS:

Acreage, 650 acres.

Under cultivation, 307 acres.

Not under cultivation, 343 acres.

BUILDINGS: Number, 11.

Occupied by employees, storehouses, laundry, farm purposes.

Three buildings are occupied by patients.

Four buildings in course of construction and to be occupied by patients.

Number of stories, two to four.

Sizes of halls, main building, average 212 feet long, 12 feet wide.

Main building, single rooms, 8 feet 10 inches by 10 feet.

Main building, dormitories, 16 feet 1 inch, by 16 feet.

BUILDING MATERIAL USED IN CONSTRUCTION:

Main building is of stone.

Other buildings of brick with the exception of the Hygeia building, which is of wood.

LIGHTING:

All buildings are lighted by daylight through outside windows.

No shafts.

At night by electricity.

DINING ROOMS:

24. Size 17 by 30 feet. Located in Main building.

One at Farm Colony 57 feet by 23 feet.

New buildings have large dining room capacity.

CAPACITY:

20 at Hygeia and 100 at Farm.

Main building averages 36.

New annex accommodates 100.

Male and female patients do not dine together.

Male and female nurses do not dine together.

YARDS:

There are 4 enclosed yards, one acre, each for exercise of untidy patients.

Large grounds for the exercise of the better class.

FIRE PROTECTION:

Main buildings fire proof with the exception of the roof which can be flooded with live steam at a moment's notice.

Main and other buildings connected with hose.

Fire plugs at intervals near buildings.

VENTILATION:

Is forced by two twelve feet fans.

CAPACITY:

716.

With new buildings complete, 982.

POPULATION:

January 1st, 1907, 1,180.

Private patients, 77.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE:

\$3.8481 per week.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS:

During year 1906, 6 per cent.

NUMBER DISCHARGED, 1906, 169.

Restored, 58; improved, 91; unimproved, 20. Total, 169.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SICK, 29.**NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONFINED TO THEIR BED, 106.****SALARIES:**

Superintendent's salary, \$3,000.

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS ON STAFF AND SALARIES:

First assistant, \$1,000; two assistants at \$900 each; two assistants at \$800 each.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS:

Male, number 51; salaries \$16 to \$30.

Female, number 49; salaries \$14 to \$30.

Day nurses are on duty from 6 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. with the exception of an hour daily, time for meals. Half a day each week and every third Sunday off. One week's vacation every six months.

Nine nurses on duty from 9:30 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Same vacation as day nurses.

Male nurses eat and sleep in wards, but have meals different hours from patients.

Female nurses sleep in detached Nurses Home and eat in ward dining rooms at different hours from patients.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED, 717.

EMPLOYMENTS:

Ward work, farm work, laundry, kitchen, outside work on improvements, sewing, basketry, art class and gardening.

Approximately 61 per cent. employed.

Nothing manufactured except fancy articles and things for their own consumption.

WATER SUPPLY:

Water supply from driven wells 69 feet below surface.

HEATING:

Indirect radiation with vacuum system.

SEWAGE:

Gravity system empties into current of Conewago Creek, one mile from buildings.

RECEIVING WARD AND CONVALESCENT BUILDINGS:

There is no special receiving ward, but an effort is made to classify the patients according to condition upon admission.

The Convalescent Home for Women is in a separate building accommodating 17 patients. When addition is furnished capacity will be doubled.

The Superintendent of this institution is Morris S. Guth, M. D. He became connected with the same in 1880. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and has made a specialty of the treatment of the insane, giving the subject his whole time and attention since his graduation.

The institution was established by an act of the Legislature, approved August 14th, 1873, P. L. 333.

Eleven counties comprise the district from which it was to receive patients.

There are connected with this institution features that we cannot commend. For instance, it was the same old method of construction here that we find in so many of the other institutions. The Monastierial system was in vogue at the time of its construction to a great extent. Long halls are prominently in evidence. The old wards have been somewhat improved by the placing of windows in the centers of some of the halls, giving additional light to that furnished by the windows in either end. Wherever it has been convenient to make these changes, it has been done, but as the original architectural structure was faulty, it is a work of time and thought that the most beneficial changes can be effective.

Compared with other institutions of the State which are built upon the ancient plans, we consider this farthest advanced in improvement, and the many features and additions which have been added, such as the Hygeia building, Amusement building, which contains baths, the Farm Colony building, are of such a character that we can commend them to other institutions as examples to be followed.

This institution has a training school for nurses.

It has many features which are in accordance with the modern trend of scientific thought as it pertains to the treatment of the diseases of the mind—for instance, the receiving ward for incipient cases of insanity are, in our opinion, most commendable features. It enables the physician in charge to make an exact and complete diagnosis of the form of insanity from which the individual is suffering and thus he is enabled to place the patient in the proper department of the institution. This is not true of many other institutions, and we emphasize this particularly, as it is important from the standpoint of improvement and final recovery. Unless the patient's particular kind of form of insanity is exactly diagnosed, it prevents the Superintendent from placing him or her under the proper surroundings and environment, and consequently prevents the proper medicinal treatment, thus retarding final convalescence which is the supreme object sought for in every case of dementia.

The Convalescent Home for Women is most highly beneficial and we commend it most thoroughly as one of the best features we have seen in any of the institutions of the State. There, when evidence of improvement appears in individual cases, they are transferred to this Convalescent Home, and it appears from reports made

by the institution officials that the different patients capable of understanding view with pleasure the time of their placement in this highly beneficial department.

The crowding that we found in all of the institutions exists here, the room being inefficient for the accommodation of their vast population.

There seems to be a general desire of the management to take every advantage that can be afforded for the improvement of the institution by making it as modern as possible with the money furnished.

One attractive thing at Warren—and which served to give the place a comfortable and homelike appearance—was the strips of carpet running through the halls and in some of the rooms. In fact, we saw more carpet on the floor of this institution than any other visited. We highly commend its use. Another feature were the drapped curtains which were found hung at many of the windows. The introduction of these furnishings not only as we have said beautified and gave the place a homelike appearance, but they added materially to the welfare, treatment and the comfort of the patients. Other institutions should be made to follow this example.

While we know that carpets as a rule are deprecated, viewed from a sanitary standpoint, in public institutions, at the same time, in the modern well constructed institution which is built upon home plans, we think it admits of this kind of furnishing because of the homelike appearance it gives to the surroundings.

The testimony shows that great difficulty is encountered here in the employment and retaining of nurses, especially male nurses.

Although the Act of July 5th, 1883, P. L. 179, provides that the Superintendent shall advertise for two successive weeks in three newspapers of general circulation, commencing on the first Monday in April of each year, for bids to furnish needed supplies, and award the contract to the lowest bidder for the year beginning June 1st next ensuing, the same is not complied with at this institution, but, on the contrary, blank schedules are sent to various merchants or manufacturers, who produce the various commodities required, and the contract awarded on bids received in this way. This we cannot commend, as we believe the Act should be strictly complied with.

The sewage is drained into the Conewago Creek, about half a mile below the institution. This system we cannot commend, and sooner or later a new method for the disposing of the same will have to be adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG.

GROUNDS:

Acreage, 420.81.

Under cultivation, about 205.

Not under cultivation, 215.81.

BUILDINGS FOR PATIENTS:

Number, eight, viz:

Number of stories, two 1-story; five 2-story; one 4-story, divided into 19 wards. Used for the accommodation of patients.

Halls are 12 feet wide; single rooms 9 feet by 12 feet.

Material used in construction is red brick, iron, tile, concrete and wood covered with iron.

ON MALE SIDE:

One building for reception of patients (2 stories, 2 wards).

One building for convalescent patients (2 stories, 2 wards).

One building for chronic patients (2 stories, 2 wards).

One building for dangerous and destructive patients (2 stories, 2 wards).

One infirmary for male and female patients (1 story, 4 wards).

ON FEMALE SIDE:

One building for chronic patients (2 stories, 2 wards).

One 4-story building, 4 wards, corridors therein, 130 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet; rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet.

The first and second stories of this building are occupied by patients, the third and fourth stories assigned to nurses.

The same sized buildings on the male side is partly dismantled, but is used for the housing of male nurses.

One building for matron and steward's quarters, kitchen, store rooms, ice plant, bake house, cold storage and butcher shop combined (one and two story).

One laundry, machine shop, electric light plant and boiler house (one building, 3-story). Third story used for sleeping quarters for employees.

One carpenter and paint shop (one building, 1 story).

One tailor, shoemaker and mattress repair shop, marking room, barber shop and smoking room for employees (2-story); second story used for laboratory and sleeping room for employees.

Three barns, one potato storage shed, one machine storage shed, one plot of hot houses with hot water boilerhouse—about 2,000 square feet.

Five 2-story farm houses.

LIGHTING:

All rooms are lighted by electricity as well as the buildings.

DINING ROOMS: 12.

Located in various buildings and vary in size from 12 by 16 feet, to 120 by 40 feet.

Their capacity is from 16 to 200.

Male and female patients dine together in one dining room only.

Male and female nurses dine together in one dining room only.

ENCLOSED YARD FOR PATIENTS:

One for women only, 300 by 150 feet, to be disused as soon as building operations are finished.

FIRE PROTECTION:

Hose on reel in each ward, fire extinguishers in each ward; hose card and hose to be attached to outside hydrants by engineer in charge.

SYSTEM OF VENTILATION:

By extraction—air shafts enclosing heat coils.

NORMAL CAPACITY: 806.

PRESENT POPULATION: 509 males; 497 females.

Private patients, four males; nine females, included in above.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE: \$3.75 per week.

DEATH RATE:

Percentage of deaths, 1906, 7 per cent.

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES, 1906:

Improved—39 men; 16 women.

Restored—15 men; 43 women.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SICK: 98 men; 112 women.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONFINED TO THEIR BEDS: 98 men;
112 women.

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT: \$5,000 per annum.

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS ON STAFF AND SALARIES:

One at \$1,500; three at \$1,000 each per annum.

NURSES:

Male, number, 52; salary, \$18 to \$35.

Female, number 52; salary, \$18 to \$25.

Hours employed both male and female nurses, 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Male nurses sleep and eat, some in wards and some separate buildings.

Female nurses sleep and eat, some in wards and some in separate buildings.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED AND CHARACTER OF EMPLOYMENT:

Coal heavers, machinists' assistants, electrician's assistant, gardeners, farmers, laborers, assisting in care of wards, laundry, sewing room, shoe shop, mattress room and kitchen. Thirty-four per cent. male patients employed; 31 per cent. female patients employed.

GOODS MANUFACTURED:

A small amount of clothing and all mattresses are manufactured.

WATER SUPPLY:

Filtered water from Susquehanna River, refiltered before using by hospital filter plant.

HEATING SYSTEM:

Steam (Webster Vacuum System).

SEWAGE:

Underground gravity drains. The sewage empties into intercepting main of City of Harrisburg.

NATURE AND KIND OF TREATMENT ACCORDED PATIENTS:

Medicinal, moral, mechanical, viz: by medicine, by mental influence, by electricity, massage, water, etc.

THERE IS A CONVALESCENT AND RECEIVING WARD IN THE INSTITUTION.

Receiving ward accommodates 40 patients.

Convalescent ward accommodates 88 patients.

The 4-story building above noted is an old antiquated structure with lath and plaster, heat and ventilating flues; so dangerous that ten years ago the patients were removed from the third and fourth stories, and now occupy only the first and second stories. The third and fourth stories are used for attendants and employees.

The "normal capacity" does not include 150 patients cared for in temporary building erected under Act 1905, which should not be classed as part of "normal capacity", as they were built only to give temporary relief, and will have fulfilled their requirements as soon as new buildings are completed.

LIST OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS AND SHOE ROOM FOR YEAR 1906:

Mattresses worked over,	155	
Mattresses (new)	53	
Blankets quilted,	36	
Canvas mattresses made,	14	
Clothes bags,	105	
Pillows,	194	
Tick aprons,	98	
Horse covers,	18	
Canvas dresses,	43	
Canvas dresses repaired,	47	
Mits made,	29	pairs
Box mattresses,	6	
Double mattresses,	2	
Blinds (new),	161	
Blinds (repaired),	120	
Carpets made and laid,	14	
Lounges upholstered,	9	
Shoes soled,	76	pairs
Shoes repaired,	97	pairs
Harness,	15	sets
Halters,	20	pairs
Storm sheets made,	2	

Saddle pad,	1
Hitching straps,	6
Mail pouch,	1
Over check,	2
Coffee bags,	3
Couch covers made,	4
Lace curtains hemmed,	12
Sewing machine repaired,	10

The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, is Dr. H. L. Orth, who became connected with the institution in 1891. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 and has made a specialty of the treatment of the insane and given the subject his whole time and attention during the past twenty years.

This institution was created by an Act of Assembly approved April 14th, 1845, P. L. 440 and supplement approved April 11th, 1848.

Sixteen counties comprise the district from which it was to receive patients.

The control of the institution is vested in a Board of Nine Trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, originally constructed on the old Monasterial plan, is the first institution in the State of which the Superintendent conceived the idea of making changes in accordance with modern thought and enterprise in caring for the insane. Part after part of the old buildings were destroyed and demolished and in their places were erected modern structures. This tearing down process has been going on until to-day four wards of the old building are left standing and occupied.

Here can be seen the great contrast between the old and the new method of custodial care and treatment. In so far as the improvements have gone the Superintendent has been better enabled to make the proper classification of his patients.

The improvements here seem to have been steady and progressive and in our judgment there is very little to be criticized in connection with this institution.

We cannot approve of the underground passageway which has been constructed to connect the buildings, and while this is true we are compelled to say that it is the best built and lighted subway of its kind that we have seen, and certainly an improvement on the old method of construction.

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There are still, however, many things to do along the line of general improvement. They are meagre and particular cases, but, summed up together, are important.

We found in this institution half a dozen inmates who were dressed in their under garments and stockings. We were informed by the Superintendent that the reason for this was that these men were violent patients and while so dressed considered themselves sick and as such were very much greater subject to control. This may be possible. Of course we have no reason to take issue with his statement. At the same time, we think that every means possible should be used to teach these inmates to wear clothes.

This institution complies with the Act of July 5th, 1883, P. L. 179, which requires advertisements for bids to be inserted in newspapers for all supplies furnished.

During the session of the Legislature of 1905 the Chairman of your Commission conceived the thought that in order to quickly relieve the overcrowded condition of these institutions temporary buildings might be constructed at little cost which could be used until the new, more substantial and permanent buildings were completed, and when the same were finished and received, their patients, the use of the temporary buildings having filled their purpose so far as the institution is concerned, could have been removed to Mont Alto on the reservation owned by the State and where a camp for poor consumptives has been located.

Appropriations for this purpose were made to the institutions at Norristown, Danville and Harrisburg. The Superintendent at Harrisburg was the only one that took advantage of the appropriation and constructed this temporary building. We have inspected it most carefully and are sure that it needs only to be seen to be commended. It to-day stands as one of the brightest spots in the midst of all the other buildings, being comfortable, clean and well ventilated, constructed with a line of windows on the two long sides it is filled with light and sunshine.

Dr. Orth should be commended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of this temporary building.

The sewage of this institution is drained into the city sewers of Harrisburg.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, NORRISTOWN.

GROUNDS:

Number of acres, 563.

Acreage under cultivation, 250.

Acreage not under cultivation, 313.

BUILDINGS:

Total number of buildings used in care of male patients, 7. (Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and Hartranft Cottage for Consumptives.)

These buildings are two stories in height and constructed of brick. Hartranft Cottage is two stories high and constructed of stone. The size of the halls in most of the sections is 136 feet long by 12 feet wide.

In Section 8 the halls are 56 feet long and 12 feet wide.

In Section 11 the day room is 37 by 74 feet and dormitories 72 by 48 feet.

In Section 9 "The Infirmary," the dormitories are 79 by 38 feet.

The day room, 30 by 88 feet.

The smaller rooms for the accommodation of patients vary from 7 to 10 feet, to 10 by 16 feet.

The uses of the various buildings are as follows:

SECTION 5:

Lower floor accommodates a quiet and largely convalescent class of patients.

SECTION 5:

Upper floor is used for receiving ward.

TWO WARDS IN SECTION 6 are used for the Epileptics, the quieter class being down stairs, and the more untidy and disturbed class upstairs. The other two wards in Section 6 are used for a mild chronic class of patients.

SECTION 7, downstairs, is used for a somewhat less desirable class of chronic patients. The two upstairs wards in Section 7 are used for an untidy and unclean class of patients.

SECTION 8 is devoted to the unruly and dangerous class of patients in the upstairs wards, while the lower floor is devoted to a somewhat less troublesome class of disturbed patients, many of whom work out of doors.

SECTION 9 is the infirmary where all the physically sick are treated and where a number of the feeble old men are taken care of.

SECTION 11 is devoted to a hardy working class of patients.

THE HARTRANFT COTTAGE is devoted to the treatment of consumptives and has a capacity of 43 beds, occupied by 41 patients. All rooms in which patients or attendants sleep have at least one window. The attendants' rooms and a few of the patients' rooms have individual electric lights. All buildings are lighted with electricity alone. There are sky lights in Section 9.

MALE DINING ROOMS:

There are eight dining rooms in the department for men, as follows:

One in Section 5.

One in Section 6.

One in Section 7.

Two in Section 8.

One in Section 9.

One in Hartranft Cottage.

One large General Refectory.

The dining rooms vary in size, 23 by 21 feet, in the regular section buildings to the large refectories which are 152 by 46 feet. The regular section dining rooms, such as in Section 5, accommodate 28 patients. At the present time there are 578 patients eating in the large refectory. Some of the wards are so crowded that it is necessary to have two tables at each meal in order to feed all of the patients.

The male and female patients do not dine together.

The male and female nurses do not dine together.

Total number of buildings used in care of female patients, 10. (Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, convalescent building, not yet occupied Stinson Cottage for Consumptives, Farm Cottage and Nurses Home).

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, convalescent building for women, each two stories high and constructed of brick. Stinson Cottage for Consumptives (occupied by 22 patients) three stories high and constructed of stone (third floor occupied by nurses).

Cottage at Farm, for patients (occupied by 15 patients) three stories high and built of stone.

Home for female nurses (rooms for 110 nurses) three stories high and built of brick.

No patients occupy the third story of any of the three story buildings.

The size of halls in most of the sections is 136 feet long by 12 feet wide.

IN SECTION 1, the halls are 87 feet long and 12 feet wide with a cross hall 56 feet long and 12 feet wide.

IN SECTION 12 the day room is 37 by 74 feet and the dormitories 72 by 48 feet.

IN SECTION 10, "The Infirmary", the day room is 30 by 88 feet and the dormitories 70 by 38 feet.

The uses of the various buildings are as follows:

SECTION ONE is used for a restless, noisy, violent class of patients in the upstairs wards, while the lower floor is devoted to a somewhat less troublesome class of disturbed patients.

SECTION TWO is used for an untidy and unclean class of patients upstairs and for a somewhat less desirable class of chronic patients downstairs.

SECTION THREE, Wards A and C (downstairs) is used for a fairly quiet class of chronic patients. Ward B is used as a receiving ward for disturbed patients and Ward D is used for the care of the epileptics.

SECTION FOUR, lower floor, accommodates a quiet class of patients, many of whom are convalescent. Upper floor, Ward B, is used as a receiving ward for quiet cases. Ward D is used for a class of clean, quiet, somewhat feeble patients.

SECTION TEN is given over to the care of those who are physically sick, the halt, the lame and the blind.

SECTION TWELVE is devoted to a hardy working class of patients. Stinson Cottage is used for the isolation and treatment of consumptives.

FARM COTTAGE is about half a mile from the main group of buildings and is used to house 15 women patients who cook and care for the men employed about the farm.

NURSES HOME, as the name indicates, is used exclusively as a place of abode for the women nurses and attendants when they are off duty.

CONVALESCENT BUILDING will be occupied in a month or two and will then be used for a receiving ward and the care of convalescent patients.

All rooms in which patients or attendants sleep have at least one window. There are a fair number of windows in the halls, although some of them are rather dark. The attendants' rooms and about one-third of the patients' rooms have individual electric lights. All buildings are lighted by electricity alone. Section Ten has sky-lights.

FEMALE DINING ROOMS: There are twelve dining rooms in the department for women as follows:—

Two in Section 1, two in Section 2, one in Section 3, two in Section 4, one in Section 10, one in Section 12, one in Stinson Cottage, one in Farm Cottage, one large general refectory.

The dining rooms vary in size. Those in the regular section building are 23 by 21 feet. The dining room in Section 10 is 30 by 49 feet, the one in Section 12 is 72 by 48 feet and the general refectory is 152 by 46 feet.

The regular section dining rooms, such as in Section 4, accommodate 28 patients. Section 10 dining room accommodates 100 patients. Section 12 dining room accommodates 175 patients and the large refectory accommodates 550 patients and 60 nurses. While these figures show the capacity of the dining rooms, there is not one of them that is not over-crowded at the present time.

Male and female patients do not dine together.

Male and female nurses do not dine together.

ALL OTHER BUILDINGS:

Surgical building, one story, brick.

Pathological and morgue building, two story brick.

Administration building, four story, brick.

Chapel building, two story, brick. First floor used as quarters for employees; second floor used as a chapel.

Kitchen building, three story, brick. First floor used for a kitchen and dining rooms for employees; second and third floors used as sleeping rooms for employees.

Refrigerator and cold storage house, two story, brick.

Engine room, one story, brick.

Boiler house, one story, brick.

Laundry building, two stories, brick.

Paint shop and damage room, two stories, stone.

Carpenter, plumber and tinsmith shop, two stories, brick.

Blacksmith shop, one story, brick.

Associated dining halls, or refectories, two stories, brick, size

of halls each (two of them) 152 feet by 46 feet. (Mentioned above). First floor used for store rooms and work shop; second floor used as dining rooms.

Steward's residence, two stories, stone dwelling.

Porter's lodge, two stories, brick.

Farm cottages, (three of them). Two of them are three stories, stone dwellings, and one is two stories, brick dwelling.

Farm barns, (three of them). Two frame buildings, and one stone building.

Stables, (three of them). One frame, one brick and one stone.

Piggery, slaughter house and soap house (one building) built of concrete.

SIZES OF HALLS AND ROOMS:

Ward buildings for patients, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, consist of four wards each, viz: Ward A, Ward B, Ward C and Ward D, and each ward has a hall 136 feet long and 12 feet wide.

Each of the above ward buildings has:

Thirty-two rooms 7 by 10 feet.

Four rooms 15 by 10 feet.

Four rooms 23 by 21 feet.

Four rooms 39 by 23 feet.

Four alcoves 17 by 24 feet.

From the above rooms one room each in Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, sizes 23 by 21 feet is used as a patients' dining room and two rooms in No. 2, while in Section 4 one room same size is used for patients' dining room, and one room same size for nurses' dining room.

Ward buildings for patients, Nos. 1 and 8, consist of four wards each, viz: Ward A, Ward B, Ward C and Ward D, and each ward has a hall 87 feet long and 12 feet wide; also a cross hall 56 feet long and 12 feet wide.

Each of these two ward buildings has:

41 rooms 7 by 10 feet.

4 rooms 20 by 23 feet.

4 rooms 10 by 16 feet.

2 alcoves 18 by 24 feet.

2 alcoves 18 by 38 feet.

Two of the dining rooms 20 by 23 feet are used as dining rooms for patients.

WARD BUILDINGS Nos. 11 and 12, for patients, consist of four dormitories and two day rooms each, also 8 attendants' rooms.

Each has 4 rooms 72 by 48 feet.

2 rooms 37 by 74 feet.

8 rooms 10 by 16 feet.

In Section or Building No. 12, there is a Dining Room in the Basement, size 72 by 48, for patients. (No dining room in Building No. 11.)

WARD BUILDINGS FOR PATIENTS Nos. 9 and 10, known as the Infirmaries, each has two large dormitories, one day room and one dining room, as follows:

2 rooms 70 by 38 feet.

1 room 30 by 88 feet.

1 room 30 by 49 feet used as Patients' Dining Room.

Also 9 rooms 8 by 10 feet.

2 rooms 10 by 12 feet.

CONVALESCENT BUILDING FOR WOMEN (in course of erection) has the following rooms:

12 rooms 17 by 13 feet.

32 rooms 8 feet 3 inches by 13 feet.

4 day rooms 28 feet 7 inches by 15 feet.

2 dining rooms 27 by 20 feet.

HARTMAN COTTAGE FOR MALE CONSUMPTIVES (Occupied by 41 patients) has the following rooms:

3 dormitories.

1 day room.

1 dining room.

1 kitchen.

3 single rooms.

STINSON COTTAGE for female consumptives (occupied by 22 patients) has the following rooms:

2 dormitories.

2 single rooms for patients.

1 day room.

1 dining room.

1 kitchen.

5 rooms on third floor (occupied by nurses).

FARM COTTAGE (occupied by female patients) has the following rooms:

2 dormitories.

1 day room.

2 dining rooms.

1 kitchen.

3 single rooms.

OUT DOOR EXERCISE FOR PATIENTS:

No enclosed yard for exercise of patients, male or female. But the men are taken to walk by the attendants on the various

paths and roads about the grounds. The male patients remaining upon the side of the house devoted to the care of male patients and do not go over into the ground where the women patients are taken for exercise. Over 80 of the male patients are allowed to walk about the grounds by themselves. All male wards go out for exercise at least once a day and many of them twice a day.

FEMALE patients are taken to walk by the attendants on the various paths and roads about the grounds of the Women's Department, and some of the best of them are taken for walks in the surrounding country. All of the female patients who are in good physical condition are required to be out-doors at least two hours each day. About eighty of the women patients have parole of the grounds and come and go as they please in the grounds of the women's department.

FIRE PROTECTION:

In all the Wards Fire Buckets are kept filled with water in a room which is easy of access to all attendants. The fire hose is kept in the wards.

Each building is provided with fire hose on the inside and a water plug to attach hose to on the outside. There is a fire pump in the engine room. There is a reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, a cistern of 30,000 gallons capacity, and six artesian wells 8 inches in diameter, which supply the water for the Institution, all of which can be put into use in case of fire. Employees are instructed what to do in case of fire, and Notices of Instruction are posted all through the Buildings.

Each Ward Building has 150 feet of 2 inch hose for the attic.

Each Ward Building has 150 feet of 2 inch hose for the wards.

Nurses' home has 750 feet of fire hose.

Stinson Cottage has 300 feet of fire hose.

Administration Building has 150 feet of fire hose.

Fire extinguishers are distributed through all the buildings at convenient places, and they have a hose truck containing 500 feet of fire hose.

Farm barns have 300 feet fire hose.

Kitchen building has 150 feet fire hose.

Chapel building has 100 feet fire hose.

Piggery has 300 feet of fire hose.

Convalescent building for women has 600 feet of fire hose.

Weekly inspection is made of the condition, etc., of the fire hose. and frequent tests are made of the pressure, etc., of the fire plugs.

VENTILATION: Ventilation is accomplished by a system of hot air flues and natural draft with ventilators at the top and bottom of each room. The hot air ventilators in the basement are in close relation to supply ducts which connect with the outside air. The wards are thoroughly ventilated by raising the windows at stated times during the day and by keeping a number of windows open during the night.

CAPACITY: The normal capacity for the Department for Men is approximately 800.

The normal capacity for the Department of Women is approximately 985.

POPULATION: The population of the Department for Men on February 18th, 1907, was 1,197 patients, of these 13 were private patients.

The population for the Department for Women on February 18th, 1907, was 1,278 patients; of these 27 were private patients.

PER CAPITA COST: The per capita cost of maintenance for the Hospital, year ending September 30th, 1906, was \$3.70.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS: Males—The percentage of deaths based on the whole number under treatment for last year was 7.3.

Females—The percentage of deaths based on the whole number under treatment for last year was 5.7.

DISCHARGES: Males—The number of discharges for the last year ending September 30th, 1906, was 68; of these there were discharged as

Restored, 32.

Improved, 19.

Unimproved, 17.

Females—The number of discharges for the year ending September 30th, 1906, was 80; of these there were discharged as

Restored, 33.

Improved, 25.

Unimproved, 21.

Not insane, 1.

Number of male patients taking medicine at present time is 118.

Number of male patients confined to bed at present time is 47.

Number of Female patients taking medicine at present time is 186.

Number of female patients confined to bed at present time is 33.

SALARIES: The salary of the Chief Physician in the Department for Men is \$2,500. The number of Assistant Physicians in the

Department for Men is three. The salary of the First Assistant is \$1,200, the other two Assistants are paid \$900 each.

The salary of the Chief Physician in the Department for Women is \$2,500. The number of Assistant Physicians in the Department for Women is four. The salary of the First Assistant is \$1,200; the next Assistant receives \$900, and the other two Assistants receive \$50 per month.

NURSES: Males—The number of graduate male nurses is 26. Their salaries range from \$25 to \$40. Hours employed are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., but on alternate nights they are relieved from duty at 6 P. M. They are allowed one half day a week off duty and every third Sunday.

The nurses in charge of each ward where there is a Ward Dining Room are allowed one hour off duty during the day in addition to this time.

Female—There are 108 nurses in the Women's Department who have either graduated from the Training School or are now taking training. Their salaries while in the Training School range from \$16 to \$19 per month. After graduation, they range from \$20 to \$35 per month.

Hours employed are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., but on alternate nights they are relieved from duty at 6 P. M. The days they are on duty until 8 P. M., they are given an hour to themselves at some time during the day. Nurses are allowed one-half day a week off duty and every third Sunday.

ATTENDANTS: Male—There are 100 undergraduate nurses and attendants in the Male Department.

Their salaries range from \$18 to \$25.

The nurses for the most part sleep in rooms along the ward halls. A few of the attendants sleep in rooms in the third story of one building. Those attendants whose patients eat in the large refectory eat also in this dining room at one end, this portion of the dining room being screened off from the part occupied by patients. Those employees whose patients eat in ward dining rooms eat in the same dining room as the patients, at separate tables.

Female—There are 30 attendants in the Women's Department. Their salaries range from \$16 to \$25 per month. The hours on duty are practically the same as those stated for graduate nurses.

With the exception of about 20 nurses who sleep in rooms along the ward halls as a measure insuring safety in case of an emergency at night, all of the nurses and attendants in the Women's Department sleep in the nurses' home.

Those nurses whose patients eat in the large refectory eat there also. Their tables are at one end of the room and somewhat apart from the patients' tables. Those nurses whose patients eat in the ward dining rooms eat in the same dining room as the patients at separate tables.

The Supervisor and Head Nurses have a dining room of their own separate from the patients' dining rooms.

EMPLOYMENT: Males—At present there are 542 male patients employed as follows:

Ward dining rooms, 29.
 Large refectory, 40.
 Sewing and mending, 18.
 General ward work, 264.
 Laboring in stables, 2.
 Laboring on farm, 4.
 Laboring in chickery, 4.
 Laboring in garden, 11.
 Laboring on Grounds, 46.
 Conservatory, 2.
 Mattress shop, 3.
 Printing office, 9.
 Shoe shop, 7.
 Tailor shop, 9.
 Carpenter shop, 1.
 Paint shop, 2.
 Brush shop, 34.
 Basement, 6.
 Playing in brass band, 14.
 Laundry, 11.
 Kitchen, 8.
 Other work, 18.

In the summer season the force of working men is considerably augmented as probably, at least, one hundred additional men work during this season in various kinds of labor about the grounds.

The percentage of male patients employed at the present time is approximately 45 per cent.

Females—At present there are 660 women patients employed as follows:

Laundry, 93.
 Centre kitchen, 14.
 Refectory, 52.
 Basket shop, 12.
 Sewing rooms, 52.

Housework, 303.

Dining rooms, 71.

Sewing and Mending, 49.

Other work, 14.

At present the brush shop in the Women's Department is not in operation. When the patients are working there, 25 more are employed.

The percentage of patients employed at the present time is 52 per cent.

MANUFACTURING: Males—The only manufacturing done in the Male Department is that of brushes. For the year ending September 30th, 1906, 21,330 brushes were made, 1,404,768 holes, of a total value of \$110.43.

Females—Clothing, baskets and brushes are manufactured in the Women's Department.

Clothing manufactured during the last year is as follows:

Dresses and wrappers, 3,700.

Skirts, 2,545.

Drawers, 3,800.

Chemises, 1,500.

Nightgowns, 2,400.

Aprons, 5,200.

Sun bonnets, 300.

In addition to these articles much of the making of sheets and pillow cases, hemming of towels, napkins and table cloths, etc., has been done by the patients of the Women's Department.

In the basket shop 305 baskets of various shapes and sizes were made and sold for \$170.80 during the past year, as follows:

Baskets delivered to storekeeper,.....	60	\$ 40.70
Baskets sold,	245	130.10
		<hr/>
Total number made,.....	305	\$170.80

Owing to the lack of help and inability to get an attendant to look after the brush shop, it has not been running for the past year.

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply is obtained from artesian wells.

HEATING SYSTEM: Steam system of heat, mostly by the indirect method.

SEWAGE: The Waring system is used. The effectiveness of this system depends upon the destruction of the disease bearing germs by the action of the nitrifying bacteria found in the upper layers of the soil.

This system has an area of twelve acres. The sewage is conducted to all parts of this ground by a system of ditches made from half-round pipe, which overflow, covering the entire surface, percolating through the ground into a system of under-drain tile. This tile is from three to eight feet under the surface. The water from this underdrain goes into the Stony Creek. This plot of ground has not been used for the past two years.

The sewage at the present time is disposed of as follows:

All the sewage from the different buildings is collected in a reservoir which holds 75,000 gallons. From this reservoir it is delivered by gravity to the highest points to which it will flow, to a small cistern, and from this cistern it is distributed in half-pipe (18 inches in diameter) ditches over the surface of the fields. The area covered by this latter system is about forty acres.

The Institution has two employees who put gates in these ditches at different points, and flood a certain portion at a time, until it will absorb no more water, then flood it in a new portion. Under this arrangement there is no water that flows into the Stony Creek, the ground absorbs all and the sun and air has a chance to reach all of the surface irrigated in this way.

TREATMENT: Males—Patients are treated along the usual lines, medicine being employed wherever it is of any possible value. Exercise in the open air is given as far as it is deemed judicious. Employment is provided as far as the facilities of the Hospital will permit, and where it is deemed best for the patients' welfare and strength.

AMUSEMENT: Amusement, such as dancing, stereoptican entertainments, and every other form of entertainment obtainable, games of all sorts, music, baseball and croquet; in short, everything devisable in the way of amusement and the finances of the Hospital will permit.

The treatment of disturbed and restless patients by means of cold and hot packs has been introduced within the last two months. Warm baths for sedative effects are also used in cases where they are indicated. The nurses in the Training School are taught methods of giving these packs for treatment of acute cases.

Dietetic treatment is established in the case of the epileptics.

About two months ago a special diet table was arranged for all of the epileptics in the house, the diet being suited to their particular needs.

Females—So far as the equipment will permit, the patients are treated along the lines indicated by modern methods of care of the insane, and follows on lines governing the male patients.

There is no regular hydro-therapeutic plant in the hospital, but hot and cold packs and prolonged warm baths are used in the treatment of restless and disturbed cases and all others in which they are indicated. Massage also is used. The nurses in the Training School are taught both massage and the giving of packs. In addition to these methods of treatment wherever the condition of any patient demands the intervention of surgery, on account of pelvic or other disorders, the operation is performed. The patients' eyes, ears, noses, throats and teeth also receive attention.

CONVALESCENT AND RECEIVING BUILDING: Males—At the present time the Institution has not a Convalescent and Receiving Building, but the Board of Trustees have asked the Legislature to appropriate \$60,000 for the purpose of building such a building. During the last three months a separate ward for receiving patients has been established and is being fitted up as well as circumstances will permit for temporary use in this capacity, until new buildings can be erected. The new Convalescent and Receiving Building is expected to accommodate eighty patients.

Females—At the present time a convalescent and receiving building is being erected for the Women's Department.

The State Hospital for the Insane of the South-eastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown was established by Act of Assembly approved May 5th, 1876, P. L. 121, and opened for patients July 12th, 1880.

Seven counties comprise the district from which it was to receive patients.

The Institution is divided into two departments, one for the male and one for the female.

Dr. W. W. Richardson is the Superintendent of the Male Department and has been connected with the Institution since the 15th of November, 1906. Prior to that he was connected with the Philadelphia Hospital, Ohio State Hospital for Insane at Columbia, and the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

Dr. Mary M. Wolfe is the Superintendent of the Female Department. She has been connected with the Institution since the 14th of August, 1899, and has occupied her present position since the 1st of February, 1901. She is a graduate of Bucknell University and the

University of Michigan Medical Department since 1899, and has been at Norristown continuously practically since her graduation.

John I. West is the Steward.

It is under the control and management of a Board of thirteen Trustees, five of whom are appointed by the Governor, two by the City Councils of Philadelphia, and one by the County Commissioners of each of the Counties embraced in the District.

February 18th, 1907, we find practically housed under one roof 2,475 patients in this institution, which is almost three times the number that should be cared for under one executive management as has been shown by the testimony of the eminent alienists who testified before your Commission as witnesses upon this subject. Here it is true, the males and females are governed by a separate and distinct management, and while this may have resulted in fairly efficient returns from time to time in the past, in view of the advancement hoped to be made in the future, it cannot be recommended. To say that there is a Superintendent for the males and females and that each is independent of the other, means a division of authority in the household which cannot be productive of good. It is a system we have found in no other like institution. Notwithstanding this enormous population which we believe to be beyond the proper control of good management and efficient care which should be exercised by those in charge, we find those in authority still willing to place additions to the buildings already constructed in order that its population might be increased.

If no restraint is placed upon the growth and expansion of this institution there is no reason in the world why in a very few years they should not have under treatment in Norristown several thousand more patients.

The consensus of opinion is that no Institution should exceed over twelve hundred inmates and that even one thousand is sufficient for one executive to properly manage.

Authority in all walks of life and in all business undertakings should be lodged somewhere. Here it should be lodged in one Superintendent and not in two, and in the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent should be acquainted with each and every one of his patients, therefore the number must be limited.

In this Institution where new buildings have been constructed and base corridors have been made they have not been constructed in accordance with modern ideas. For instance, those leading from the Administration Building to the Ward Department are uncovered. They are useless other than for sidewalk purposes. They are not covered on top nor on the sides. They cannot answer any better purpose that we know of other than that which we have designated. In stormy or inclement weather it is not feasible for patients to pass

to and from one building to another, and what good purpose they can serve is beyond the comprehension of your Commission. The long dark corridors are here in evidence. The patients sit in them on benches idly and purposelessly from day to day and more in accordance with the past century usage than that of the up-to-date 20th century provisions.

Of course a great deal of this is due to the fact of the over-crowded condition of this institution and the inability thereby to classify properly the patients.

Furthermore in these corridors we find sentinels on duty housed in small structures to keep constant watch upon all movements of the patients. It is not found in any other Institution and is a relic of ancient times in the management of Hospitals which should be abolished.

Treatment of this character has a tendency to keep patients in a constant state of fear and should not be tolerated.

The custom of the patients dining in one large hall is disapproved. Much better results could be obtained if they were to a greater degree classified and cared for in that way.

The ventilation is bad and the daylight is insignificant to what it should be. The buildings are lighted with electricity, and, with the exception of the attendants' rooms and about one-third of the patients' rooms, which have individual lights, the others have none. This system of lighting is condemned, as upon examination it can be ascertained the more modern institutions furnish electric lights in all rooms which are placed in the ceilings protected by a wire netting or over the doors.

This Institution complies with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, July 5, 1883, P. L. 177, which requires advertisements to be inserted for bids for furnishing supplies.

The system of sewage adopted at this institution has not given entire satisfaction by reason of the character of the soil, and the problem for its perfection will have to be worked out in the future.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, DANVILLE.

GROUNDS:

Acreage, 394 acres.

Under cultivation, 216 acres.

Garden, 35 acres.

Not under cultivation, 143 acres.

BUILDINGS:

The main building consists of three sections, each section three stories high, with two wards for each sex in the fourth story.

SIZES OF HALL:

210 to 220 feet, 12 feet in width, all ceilings 12 feet high. All halls of third story with the exception of two wings upon the male side, contain a bay window, used as a sitting room. The single individual room for patients is 8 by 10 by 12 feet. There are a few dormitories varying in size, accommodating three, five and ten beds. These were originally intended for day rooms for patients. One infirmary for sick and helpless males, one story high, with a capacity of 100.

22 other buildings, four of which are used as dwelling houses for employes, the balance consisting of engine and dynamo building, laundry, stable, chicken house, &c.

The building is constructed of rough stone and plastered exteriorly.

The partitions are of brick.

The lavatories in these wards connected by a 12 foot corridor are built of brick.

LIGHTING:

All the buildings are lighted by electricity, except the sleeping rooms for patients.

DINING ROOMS:

There are twenty-three ward dining rooms for patients. That of the annex connected with its own kitchen, has a capacity for 150 patients. Twelve are 18 by 30, accommodating 45 patients each.

Six are 16 by 24, accommodating 43 patients each.

Two are 16 by 27, accommodating 43 patients.

Two are 18 by 33, accommodating 45 patients.

These are located directly in the ward.

Male and female patients do not dine together, but dine in the same dining rooms.

ENCLOSED YARD:

There are three yards for each sex for recreation, six in all. The combined area is about six acres. Most of these yards are walled-in and covered with a roof around the edge.

FIRE PROTECTION:

Protection in case of fire is provided by a six inch water main, with plug and two outlets in front and rear of each section and at each end of the main building, about 100 feet from the building, by use of a pump producing a pressure of 120 to 125 pounds. Fire hose is on a reel located in the cellar, in the front and rear of each division. There are two other places where three additional reels of hose can be found upon a carriage. There is 5,000 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 1,600 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose. In the wards is a stand pipe connected with this same fire line and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose on a reel of sufficient length to cover the length of the building. In addition, a chemical fire engine, 60 gallons is provided for 300 feet of 1 inch hose, located in the basement of the Administration Building; also a chemical engine of 50 gallons on the top floor accessible to the Amusement Hall and all wards of this level. An organized fire company of twelve regular members is drilled in the use of the apparatus in charge. Fire proof stairways are constructed at each end of every division. The lavatory buildings of four sections are fire proof separated from the main ward by a steel rolling door and each of these buildings has a fire escape. Twenty fire extinguishers of different sizes and makes are distributed in various parts of the building and outbuildings.

VENTILATION:

The system of ventilation is forcible, a 12 foot fan collecting air from a tower about 35 feet in height, forcing the air through underground ducts to two divisions in the male side and two in the female, entering the middle division or pipe cellar. This air finds egress through the heat flues furnished each room and by separate ducts to a given duct beneath the roof of the building, terminating in open ventilators upon the roof. This

method is used to ventilate the halls and bed rooms of the main wards. The lavatory building has an air shaft reaching from the cellar to the ventilator on the roof. This duct also carries water and soil pipes, etc. In the central portion of the main building and the annex the air is brought in entirely by underground ducts, ventilating shafts running from the room directly to the ventilators upon the roof. In the halls the ventilators open near the ceiling; in the bed rooms, near the floor.

CAPACITY:

Men,	500
Women,	450
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Total,	950

POPULATION:

February 15, 1907,	680 men.
February 15, 1907,	609 women.
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Total,	1289

Private patients, 22 men and 25 women.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE:

\$3.73 per week.

DEATHS:

1906 there were 91 deaths.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS TO POPULATION, 6.14.

DISCHARGES:

Improved, 49.

Cured and restored, 47.

SICK PATIENTS:

Male, 7.

Female, 12 on February 17th, 1907.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONFINED TO BED FEBRUARY 17th, 1907:

Male, 81.

Female, 25.

SALARIES:

Superintendent's salary, \$4,600.
 1st Assistant Physician, \$1,500.
 2nd Assistant Physician, \$1,300.
 3rd Assistant Physician, \$1,100.
 4th Assistant Physician, \$800.
 Woman Physician, \$1,000.

NURSES:**MALE**

Number, 28.
 Salary, \$33 to \$37 monthly.

FEMALE

Number, 31.
 Salary, \$24 to \$27 monthly.
 Hours employed, male and female nurses, 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSES MALE

Number, 29.
 Salary, \$20 to \$30 monthly.
 Employment, 5.30 to 9 P. M.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSES FEMALE

Number, 27.
 Salary, \$16 to \$21 monthly.
 Employment, 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Two hours leave of absence between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

MALE ATTENDANTS salaries are \$20 per month for the first three months, to \$35.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS salaries are \$16 per month for the first three months, to \$25. Board and washing and a half day's leave of absence every week and one week's leave every six months.

The nurses have a separate dining room in the centre building, taking their meals one hour before the patients meals. The sexes dine separately. These meals are served at different times, one half remaining in the wards while the other half have their meals. The male nurses sleep in the wards occupied by patients with the exception of 15, who live outside of the building in their own homes.

The female nurses sleep in the Nurses' Home, a separate building erected for the purpose, with the exception of 12, the head nurses of each ward, who have their rooms in their respective wards.

PATIENTS EMPLOYED:

Number of patients employed for the month of January, 1907, was 229 men and 231 women, total, 503, or 41 per cent. of population. The men were engaged in the scullery, in the kitchen, the mattress room, quarrying, breaking stone, road building, ditching for sewer and other pipe, etc.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED:

Articles such as clothing for the female patients, linen for bedding, and towels are made by the inmates, and undershirts for men and mattresses.

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply is direct from the Susquehanna River. It flows by gravity to a well, whence it is pumped to a filter, thence to a reservoir 75 feet higher than the base of the building, and supplies the institution by gravity.

HEATING:

The heating is indirect, each room having a separate flue.

SEWAGE:

The sewage is disposed of by irrigation, collected in a 20,000 gallon reservoir, thence to a 10,000 gallon reservoir on the highest point on the farm, where it is distributed by gravity to various sections. The nurses home sewage is not included in this as yet. If repairs are needed to the pump, the sewage passes into the river.

CONVALESCENT AND RECEPTION WARDS:

There is a ward for the reception of all acute cases where they receive the rest treatment and the usual medical care required and the hot water treatment. When improved, the case is transferred to the convalescent ward. No reception ward can be provided, owing to the crowded condition.

TREATMENT:

The segregation of the acute from the chronic cases, due attention to rest in acute cases, the procuring of sleep, and nourishment, with exercise out of doors, has been the method of treatment of acute cases.

For chronic cases, as much life in the open air as possible, with occupation on the farm.

The Superintendent of this institution is Dr. Hugh B. Meredith, and he has been at its head since 1891. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 and has been connected with the institution for twenty-eight years.

This institution was founded under an Act of Assembly approved April 13th, 1868.

Twenty-one Counties comprise the District from which it receives its patients.

The first patient was admitted to the institution November 6th, 1872.

The control of the institution is vested in a Board of nine Trustees appointed by the Governor.

As an instance of the antiquated institutions of the State of Pennsylvania this Commission would specify Danville. It has all the unfortunate inferior features connected with almost every department, and but few of the good.

While among the old institutions of the State it seems it has disregarded the trend of modern improvement and today stands last in the list of Pennsylvania institutions in this respect.

The patients do not receive the proper classification because of the methods of construction used in the buildings.

We recommend that no money shall be appropriated for the improvement of these old buildings except as hereinafter mentioned.

We consider the ventilation bad and the daylight and the sunlight are entirely insufficient and cannot be too severely condemned.

We found in this institution many men wearing nothing but underclothing. Realizing that it has been testified before us that in certain very violent cases, patients are better subdued and controlled by the fact that they are kept in underclothing only, for the reason of giving the appearance that they are sick to the extent that they cannot wear clothes, at the same time, we recommend that the management shall give special care and attention in teaching them to wear clothing.

Less modern improvements have been made to this institution than any other in the State and it has not advanced or kept progress in modern construction, in management and treatment as the State has a right to demand.

The old buildings are greater contracted than others of a like character. The corridors, as has already been stated, average from 210 to 220 feet long, with a ten foot ceiling and are lighted from both ends with few exceptions, where an offset has been constructed about midway of the same. On both sides of the corridors are constructed rooms where most of the patients are confined, the exceptions being those who sleep in the few small rooms called dormitories, which, however, were not constructed for that purpose.

Notwithstanding that provision was made by an appropriation for iron bedsteads in this institution, which to every mind must appear more cleanly and healthy than wooden ones, they have not all been purchased and placed in position for use, the Superintendent stating that he preferred wooden ones. The odor from the wooden bedstead in an institution of this kind, which almost constantly is required to be soaked with carbolic acid or some other disinfectant becomes obnoxious and should not be tolerated.

We cannot recommend that any money should be appropriated for the improvement of these old buildings. We recommend that they should be razed to the ground, with the exception of that part used for administration purposes which we consider to be in good condition.

The Nurses' Home is built on modern plans and we have no comment to make other than favorable.

The Infirmary is also a modern one and the same consideration can be extended to it.

As to the statements in regard to the death of two patients through the alleged violence of attendants, we cannot sustain them. The Superintendent testified that in one instance two attendants, who used such force on an unwilling patient, whom they were endeavoring to compel to take a bath, which caused his death, should have been tried for homicide, instead of being discharged by a Coroner's jury. This, however, was denied by counsel for the Board of Trustees, who furnished the Commission with a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which discharged the attendants.

We recommend that the long dark unventilated halls should immediately be temporarily remedied by the installation of ventilators and windows so that more light, air and sunshine may be let in until a new and complete institution can be erected.

The same trouble is here experienced with the employment of nurses as in the other institutions, and we may expect this difficulty to continue as long as the nurses are paid such meagre wages and required to serve such long hours and are compelled to live during the day in the wards and to sleep and eat in the same.

Although the Act of June 22, 1883, P. L. 149, provides that the Superintendent for two successive weeks and yearly thereafter the same length of time, commencing on the first Monday in April shall advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for bids to furnish all needed supplies for the year beginning June 1st next ensuing, and to furnish on application itemized lists of the kind of supplies required and to award the contract for the same to the lowest and best bidder, taking security for the faithful performance of the contract, the same has not been complied with at this institution. We recommend that the management should comply with the provisions of this.

The sewage system is disposed of by irrigation, and when the pump is out of order, it passes into the Susquehanna river. We do not consider this system perfect by any means and sooner or later it will have to be improved.

The patients' rooms in this institution are not lighted, although electricity is supplied from the institution's plant to the buildings.

Electric lights should be installed in every room and we earnestly recommend that this shall be done at once.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, DIXMONT.

ACREAGE:

373 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

About 200 acres under cultivation.

About 173 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres used for pasturage, etc.

BUILDINGS:

1 main Building.

1 Brick Annex Building.

2 Frame Cottages.

Main building is three and four stories high.

Annex two stories high.

Cottages, one story each.

The halls in the Main Building are 12 feet wide; rooms 8 by 10 feet. They are used for patients.

The buildings are constructed of brick and stone; tile floors.

LIGHTING:

The buildings are lighted by electric light.

DINING ROOMS:

There are 22 dining rooms in main building, one in each other building. In the main building they are 24 by 25 feet, and are located at the end of the corridors, and seat 40 patients each.

ENCLOSED YARD:

The male and female patients and nurses do not dine together. There is no enclosed yard about the institution.

FIRE PROTECTION:

System adopted for the protection of inmates consists of fire hose, buckets and extinguishers, stand pipes, fire doors, inspections by the Board of Fire Underwriters, etc., and large fire escapes.

VENTILATION:

There is no regular system of ventilation.

CAPACITY:

The normal capacity is 600.

The present population is 962.

Private patients number about 100.

PER CAPITA COST MAINTENANCE:

The per capita cost of maintenance is \$4.36.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS 1906:

The percentage of deaths for 1906 based on total number under treatment was 7.82 per cent.

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES 1906:

Improved, 65.

Unimproved, 7.

Restored, 33.

Died, 90.

Six or seven patients are sick at the present time.

All acute cases, also maniacal cases and others for various reasons (medical), are confined to their beds.

SALARIES:

The Superintendent's salary is \$3,500 per annum.

Four physicians are on the hospital staff in all.

First Male Assistant, salary, \$2,000.

Woman Assistant, salary, \$1,500.

Third Assistant (male), \$1,000.

NURSES:

Male. 70.

Salary from \$22 to \$35.

Employed from 6.30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Female, 43 to 45.

Salary from \$20 to \$25.

Employed from 6.30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Also night watch outside, inside and attendants on duty.

All attendants in this institution are counted as nurses.

Male nurses sleep in nurses' rooms and eat in patients' dining rooms.

Female nurses sleep in nurses' rooms and in the female nurses' home.

All nurses, male and female, eat with their respective patients in patients' dining rooms.

There is the same bill of fare for nurses and patients.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS:

Some patients when able are employed on the farm, garden, dairy, lawns, drive-ways, caring for shrubbery, etc., etc.

During the summer, fall and spring months, about 50 per cent. all who are able and all who are directed to be employed by the doctor are employed.

Nothing is manufactured, the Superintendent claiming there is plenty of congenial occupation without that.

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply is obtained from large springs for drinking and cooking purposes. For other purposes it is obtained from the Ohio river.

HEATING:

The buildings are heated by steam. The main building by indirect, and all other buildings by the direct system of heating.

SEWAGE:

The sewage from the institution is emptied into the Ohio river.

River water is used in the buildings, filtered for house cleaning purposes only. Spring water is used for drinking and cooking.

The institution has a convalescent and receiving ward, both in main building.

Dr. Henry A. Hutchison, M. D., is the Superintendent and has been for twenty-six years connected with the institution. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

This Institution was erected under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 14, 1848, P. L. 218. Thirteen Counties comprise the district from which inmates are to be received.

It was open for the reception of patients in March, 1853.

The management claims that this is not strictly a State institution. It was built and maintained jointly by private contributions and State appropriations.

The control of the Hospital is vested in a Board of twenty-one managers elected by the contributors, twenty-eight life members, made such by contributing \$1,000 each, and three Managers appointed by the Governor. The General Board of Managers appoint an Executive Committee who supervises the work of the institution.

Here we find the old monasterial method of construction. Long dark halls with small rooms on either side.

In its entirety as we have stated it was constructed on ancient methods and therefore under no circumstances in our opinion can modern classification, treatment and care be extended to its patients. The Superintendent frankly informed the Commission that it was not the desire of the institution to obtain aid from the State and at the present session of the Legislature no application was made for the same. Your Commission was of the opinion, however, that it was its duty to investigate this institution because eight hundred and sixty-two patients, wards of the State, are housed and treated there and which the State maintains.

We find very few of the modern methods of treatment adopted.

The Doctor in attendance was, as we have found in all institutions, gentlemanly in deportment and affable in manners, but he was unable to convince this Commission that he had a fairly modern up-to-date institution.

Repeatedly we asked him questions that would have enabled him to show us what his desires were and as frequently as we repeated the questions did he answer that he had none and positively testified that he did not hereafter intend to ask any aid from the State for the improvement of his institution, and was perfectly willing for the patients maintained there at the State's expense to be removed in order that the institution might resume its original character and be known as an entirely private one.

We, therefore, recommend, that in view of this fact and also because there is no other institution in the Western part of the State, the building of a modern insane Hospital to be located in one of the Western Counties.

While, therefore, it is intended that this institution shall resume its original business of treating private patients only, we do not feel that we would be justified in making any unduly severe criticism regarding its management, but in as much as such a large number of inmates must there be maintained by the State until they are removed to another institution which will cover a period of considerable time, we think that we have a right to make some suggestions which in a measure will benefit such inmates in their treatment and care while they may remain.

During the day the light was inferior in every respect to what it should have been and the ventilation was bad. A large amuse-

ment hall accommodating between four and five hundred inmates was closely examined and your Commission was unable to discover a single ventilator. In passing through some of what were considered their best corridors the bad odor was most pronounced, due to improper ventilation.

The patients here are confined in separate rooms at night and many of them most of the time during the day. Patients by the dozen were sleeping and lounging on the benches in the long dark corridors which under no circumstances should be permitted.

While electric lights were found in the corridors the most advanced and improved patients were denied this privilege at night in their rooms.

A young woman inmate escaped from the institution without ever being accounted for. How she got out, where she is now, or what were the conditions surrounding her disappearance no person summoned before us could tell. Your Commission is of the opinion that the Superintendent was in no wise responsible for the escape of this inmate, but that it was the result of the collusion and connivance of one or more attendants having charge of the ward in which the inmate was confined. The testimony seemed to show that the patient's clothes were placed in a bath room at the end of the ward where she was confined and at night after the ward was supposed to be closed she escaped by means of a door leading from there into the outside. The key to this door was in the custody of one of the attendants. The testimony further showed that for a considerable length of time there had been manifest a very great friendship between this particular patient and her two attendants. Shortly after the escape of the inmate the attendant who was under suspicion left the institution.

According to the testimony the Superintendent had no trouble to employ and retain nurses notwithstanding their hours and wages were about the same as those found in all others.

Here we find the sewage emptying into a public stream, the Ohio River. Sooner or later this system must be changed.

Although the Act of June 22nd, 1883, P. L., 152, provides that the Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, for two successive weeks, and yearly thereafter, for the same length of time commencing on the first Monday in April, advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for bids to furnish all needed supplies for the year beginning June 1st next ensuing, and said Superintendent shall furnish promptly on application to all persons desiring to bid an itemized list of the kind and probable amount of supplies required, and the Managers shall award the contract for such supplies to the lowest and best bidder, taking such se-

curity for the faithful performance of the contract as they may deem necessary, the provisions of the same have not been complied with, but on the contrary blank schedules are sent to various merchants or manufacturers who produce the various commodities required and the contract awarded on bids received in this way. This we cannot commend, as we believe the Act should be strictly complied with.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WERNERSVILLE.

GROUND:

Acreage, 860 acres.

Under cultivation, 375 acres.

Not under cultivation, 485 acres.

A good part of the ground was purchased to protect the water supply.

BUILDINGS:

Number, 12, as follows: Administration Building, 4 Ward Buildings, Attendant's Dormitory, Dining Room and Assembly Hall (1 building), Kitchen Laundry, Men's Day Room, Work Shop, Farm House used as a temporary infirmary.

In addition four cottages occupied by employes' families. Four barns and stables, grist mill, wheelright shop, blacksmith shop, pump house, ice plant, slaughter house, etc.

NUMBER OF STORIES:

Ward Buildings have two stories, Administration Building 3 stories; of the balance none have more than two.

SIZE OF HALLS AND ROOMS:

Ward Buildings contain four dormitories, two on each floor and connected with each other by two side stairways of slate and metal composition. One dormitory is 29 feet wide by 65 feet long, with an offset 13 feet wide by 28 feet long, and the other is 29 feet wide by 55 feet long, connected by a hallway 59 feet long and 6 feet 4 inches wide. Eight separate rooms are along this hall, six being used for patients and two for attendants.

BUILDING MATERIALS:

The building material used in construction is brick, stone and steel of wards, kitchen, laundry, dining room, assembly hall, work building, and day building.

LIGHTING:

The building in which the patients are housed and the rooms are lighted by electricity.

DINING ROOMS:

Five. One 67 feet wide by 125 feet long including an offset at one end 50 feet wide by 30 feet long. Part of this space is used for attendants and the remainder being separated by a partition used as a pantry. In this room about 730 patients of both sexes take their meals, as do also the women and men attendants at one and the same time.

Infirmery dining room, 13 feet wide by 17 feet long, used by 25 male patients.

Dining room for male employes in kitchen building 15 feet wide by 21 feet long, accommodates 25 people.

Small dining room second floor men's ward building, 10 feet by 19 feet, used for 16 male patients.

Small dining room under the women's ward buildings, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 10 feet long, used for six women patients.

ENCLOSED YARD:

No enclosed yard for the exercise of patients.

FIRE PROTECTION:

There is an organized fire brigade, the members of which are attendants and employes. They are given fire drills and instruction in the actual handling of the apparatus. A hose carriage, holding 250 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, which is placed at each ward building, in addition a hand fire extinguisher is located in each hall way and six buckets containing water in each ward. Water pressure is sufficient to throw a one-inch stream to the second story, which can be increased by the use of a fire pump. The stairways are wide and constructed of slate and metal. The second story sleeping rooms for patients are only nineteen feet from the ground. A fire department has been organized,

consisting of a chief marshal and other officers, and a set of rules and instruction is published, on which they are examined. There is also a fire alarm whistle, regarding which they are also instructed.

VENTILATION:

The system of ventilation is by slow speed steam engine, large steam coils and fan under each building. In the winter the fan operated by the engine forced fresh air over the steam coils and through shafts into the dormitories. In the summer the fans simply force the fresh air into the dormitories. There are fans operated by electric motors in the attic rooms of each building for the purpose of pumping out the vitiated air.

CAPACITY:

600 men and 200 women. Total, 800.

POPULATION:

1906, 597 men and 202 women. Total, 793.

No private patients.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE:

\$2.995 per week.

DEATH RATE:

12 men; 5 women. Total, 17.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS:

2.13 per cent.

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES, 1906:

2 women.

1 man.

Unimproved, 2 women.

Improved, 1 man.

During the year 1906 there was a daily average of 3 women and four men sick, confined to bed, and a large number of patients suffering from minor ailments.

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT:

\$3,000.

Two physicians on staff in addition to Superintendent. .

First Assistant, salary, \$95 per month.

Second Assistant, salary, \$75 per month.

No nurses named as such employed in institution.

ATTENDANTS:

Salary, \$18 to \$35 per month.

Male—Number, 40.

Several doing special work, \$40 per month.

Hours employed from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M. and until 8.30 P. M. every third night.

Female—Number, 9.

Salary, \$14 to \$25 per month.

Hours employed from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M. and until 8.30 every other evening.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED AND CHARACTER OF EMPLOYMENT:

During winter, average of 350 male patients employed.

During summer, average of 400 male patients employed.

Male patients engaged in farming, gardening, grading, painting, trench digging, road-making, brush and mattress making, wagon and cart making, in the greenhouses, assisting in the bake shop, tailor shop, kitchen, refectory, laundry, etc.

An average of 170 women employed throughout the year sewing, mending, laundry work, and general housework. During summer 71.25 per cent. of population employed and during winter 65 per cent.

The patients make the women's dresses part of their underclothing, all of the men's underclothing, men's corduroy trousers and overalls, bed linen, table linen, towels, mattresses, scrubbing brushes, farm wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows. They also make all the ice used about the institution.

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply is obtained from streams flowing through the institution's grounds. It is taken from the streams and conveyed through two six-inch pipes to a reservoir, situated about one-half mile from the asylum. From this reservoir it is carried though a six-inch pipe to buildings.

HEATING:

Direct radiation is the system of heating in the Administration Building and all the buildings except the dormitories, which are heated by indirect radiation.

SEWAGE:

The sewage flows through an eight inch main a distance of 1,500 feet by gravity to a small basin, where it passes through screens, which catch the solid matter and debris, the latter being raked off. From the small basin it is carried a few feet to a well having a capacity of 60,000 gallons, and it is then pumped through pipes and distributed over the surface of the farm, being used as a fertilizer and irrigant.

Chronic cases only are treated. Therefore the care is largely custodial. Those who are in good physical condition are induced to work and great benefit has resulted. There are no convalescent or receiving wards.

The Superintendent of this institution is Dr. S. S. Hill, who has been since 1897. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and has made a special study of mental diseases.

This Institution was founded under an Act of Assembly approved June 22nd, 1891, and was intended for the care, treatment and occupation of the indigent chronic insane. The inmates are required to be those who have been insane for one year or more, and to be transferred from the State Hospitals and Almshouses and Poor Houses of the different counties of the State by direction of the Board of Charities. It was opened for the reception of inmates July 21st, 1894.

This institution is peculiarly constituted from any other in the State, that is to say, the act under which it was incorporated provides that it shall care for the chronic insane and also the method by which they shall be received from other asylums.

The buildings are more modern in construction than any of the older institutions, which, of course, gives it great advantage. They are only two stories high.

It is almost wholly constructed on the dormitory plan and is purely a custodial institution.

While the patients incarcerated are chronically affected with insanity and little or no hope of final recovery is entertained, they are cared for in such a way that no bars are used in the windows, and, in fact, every means were extended to them for their employ-

ment and enjoyment that the clouded condition of their minds would permit.

The dining of the patients, male and female, together is condemned and should be changed as soon as possible. They should be separated. The male patients should dine together and alone as well as the female patients, and the attendants should have their separate dining room.

We therefore recommend that money be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a dining room which will enable male and female inmates to dine separately and also that money be appropriated for the building of a dining room for the attendants.

The management is such as commend itself to our attention. The system of ventilation is good.

Most all of the State asylums have in connection with their buildings extensive acreage and so has this one. We think the system of disposing of the sewage is bad. At the same time we are bound to say it is probably the best that could have been devised at the time the same was installed.

The bill of fare of this institution attached to our report is good, with the exception of the fact that we think butter should be furnished with every meal.

We find a great number of the inmates are employed in and about this institution, and that this employment is beneficial to the treatment of the patients. The Commission highly commend this method of treatment.

It was testified before your Commission that a great deal of the manual labor around and about the farm and the dairy is carried on under a Superintendent trained in the art of farming by men and women who are chronically insane.

We find no law upon the statute books which compels this institution to advertise for supplies, and we recommend a law should be passed to this effect.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

POLK, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

GROUNDS:

Acreage, 1,122 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Under cultivation, 500 acres.

Not under cultivation, 622 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

BUILDINGS, 40.

NUMBER OF STORIES:

Two stories excepting Administration Building, which is three stories.

SIZE OF HALLS AND ROOMS:

No uniform size of hall and rooms. Corridor connecting buildings in main group 14 feet wide. Day-rooms and dormitories about 30 by 50 feet.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE USED:

MAIN GROUP.

1 Administration Building.

1 Teachers' Dormitory.

1 Gymnasium.

2 Dining Halls.

1 Kitchen and Bakery Building.

2 School Buildings.

1 Industrial School Building.

16 Cottages.

2 Clothes Buildings.

All attached by connecting corridors.

DETACHED BUILDINGS:

- 1 Hospital Building.
- 1 Custodial Building.
- 1 Cold-storage Building.
- 1 Store House.
- 1 Laundry.
- 1 Power House.
- 1 Horse Barn.
- 1 Cow Barn.
- 5 Farm Houses.

BUILDING MATERIAL USED IN CONSTRUCTION:

All buildings are constructed of stone foundation, brick superstructure, with floors of reinforced concrete and slate roofs, with the exception of the five farm houses which are frame, and the connecting corridors which are of brick with slate roof, the floor being of wood on wood joists.

All buildings are lighted with electricity and all rooms are lighted.

DINING ROOMS:

There are eleven Dining rooms.

Two large dining rooms, one for boys and one for girls, in the main group are about 100 by 50 feet each with a capacity for 500 each.

Two smaller dining rooms for lower grade children in the custodial building are about 40 by 28 feet with accommodations for about 100 each.

One dining room in the hospital building is about 15 by 20 feet, and will accommodate about 20.

The remaining dining rooms are separate dining rooms for men and women employed, men and women nurses and officers.

The male and female patients do not dine together.

The male and female nurses do not dine together.

There are no enclosed yards for the exercise of patients.

FIRE PROTECTION:

A number of employees are organized into a fire company. Stand pipes with hose attached to the same are located at suitable points within the buildings. There are outside fire plugs and a good water supply, also had fire drills which are practised.

VENTILATION:

The buildings are ventilated largely by natural ventilation which is supplemented by ventilating shafts. A ventilating shaft six feet square is located in the centre of each cottage.

THE NORMAL CAPACITY IS 900.

THE PRESENT POPULATION IS 1,250.

PRIVATE PATIENTS, 36.

THE PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE is \$180 per annum.

THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS for 1906 was 50 per thousand or 5 per cent.

THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FOR 1906:

Improved, 92.

Unimproved, 13.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SICK, 50.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONFINED TO THEIR BEDS, 20.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY, \$5,000.

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS ON STAFF AND SALARIES:

First Assistant, \$1,200.

Second Assistant, \$1,100.

NURSES:

Male

Number, 6.

Salary, \$28 to \$35.

Hours employed, from 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Female

Number, 21.

Salary, \$24 to \$28.

Hours employed, from 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ATTENDANTS:

Male

Number, 14.

Salary, \$20 to \$28.

Hours employed, from 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Female

Number, 30.

Salary, \$18 to \$24.

Hours employed, from 5.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses and attendants have about two hours relief every day.

Two evenings each week they go off duty, at 7 P. M. One day each week they go off duty at noon and every other Sunday are off duty the entire day.

The nurses sleep in rooms adjoining the inmates' dormitories.

The male and female nurses have separate dining rooms.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED AS FOLLOWS:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bake shop,	4	.....	4
Carpenter shop,	6	.....	6
Domestic duties,	56	182	268
Farm and garden,	52	.....	52
Grading,	47	.....	47
Laundry,	3	40	43
Manual room,	16	.....	16
Painting,	3	.....	3
Sewing rooms, .....	.....	36	36
Shoe shop,	7	.....	7
Tailor shop,	17	.....	17
Henneries,	6	.....	6
Mattress and broom shop,	16	.....	16
	263	258	521

Forty three per cent. (43 per cent.) of the population are employed.

MANUFACTURING:

Polk manufactures nearly all the clothing worn by the children in the institute, including underclothing, stockings, shirts, coats, trousers, caps, dresses, and shoes; also mattresses, brooms, rag carpet, door mats, baskets, hammocks and many articles of furniture.

WATER SUPPLY:

Pure water is obtained from springs from the wooded hillsides above the institution by gravity.

HEATING SYSTEM:

Buildings are heated by steam supplemented by protected fire places burning natural gas.

SEWAGE:

The sewage empties into Sandy Creek, a stream already polluted. There is a convalescent and receiving ward. There are two receiving cottages, one for boys and one for girls, each having a capacity of about 50. There are also two separate cottages, one for boys and one for girls, for those children most nearly approaching the normal.

Dr. J. N. Murdoch is the Superintendent of this Institution and has been since it was opened in 1897. Prior to that time he was Chief Assistant Physician at Dixmont.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded for Western Pennsylvania, located at Polk, Venango County, was founded under an Act of Assembly, approved June 3d, 1893. It is especially devoted to the care and training of idiotic and feeble-minded children, particularly children incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools of the State, but who may be improved by special methods of instruction. It was opened for the reception of inmates, April 21st, 1897.

It is in control of a Board of nine Trustees, appointed by the Governor.

The work of instructing the feeble-minded, or, as they have been designated, the defective intellects, has been carried on along experimental lines for the past fifty-five years in this country.

The first work of the kind began in France about 63 years ago by Dr. Sequien, and after meeting with some success in his own country he consented to visit Massachusetts about fifty years ago, and the result of his efforts the first three training schools for feeble-minded or mental defectives were founded in this country. These were the parent institutions in the United States.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded at Elwyn, is probably the first successful institution established under his guidance, although it is a serious question whether the one now located at Syracuse, originally founded in Albany, and one year later permanently located at Syracuse, is the older of the two.

Our investigations and observations upon this subject lead us to believe that the results obtained by reason of the establishment of these training schools are so highly beneficial to that class of people that the work should be continued even more earnestly in the future than it has in the past.

There are two such training schools in the State at the present time. The one at Polk is the most modern of its kind in the world, and has been so pronounced by the best authorities in this and foreign countries.

The buildings are constructed on what is known as the cottage

plan, are well lighted and ventilated, and connected with each other by corridors built on the ground level, one story high, and almost built of solid glass on both sides, and heated by steam. The inmates, to the number of fifty, occupy each cottage and were usually in charge of a man and his wife, which experience has taught throws around the cottage life a homelike appearance and environment as much as possible. Education in common school branches of study, calisthenics, and labor, are the chief features of instruction. No parent with the proper conception of duty they owe their children would raise their families in idleness, either mentally or physically, and this example should be followed in all institutions. We can say with great gratification that this institution represents the highest type of its kind in the world. The inmates are well housed, fed, and clothed. Their worldly and spiritual education seems to be well looked after. The fact is, the place as a whole is conducted on the same lines of a well regulated family. Freedom is granted to 98 per cent., resulting in no escapes worth mentioning. This speaks volumes for its management. Therefore, on the whole, we cannot too strongly commend this institution for emulation of others of its kind.

While it is true the sewage empties into a stream already polluted the system should be changed for sanitary reasons and as an example to others.

We find no law upon the statute books which compels this institution to advertise for supplies, and we recommend that they should advertise for supplies; if necessary a law should be passed to this effect.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL.

ELWYN, DELAWARE COUNTY.

GROUNDS:

Acreage, 337 acres.

Under cultivation, 100 acres.

Not under cultivation, 237 acres.

CAPACITY OF INSTITUTION, 1,000.

POPULATION, 1,088.

Private patients, 138.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE, \$175.96 per annum.

DEATH RATE, 14.74 per 1,000 per annum.

Percentage of death rates, 1906, 1.48 per cent. per annum.

Number of patients discharged in 1906, 49.

Marked improvement, 29.

Slight improvement, 18.

No improvement, 2.

Cured, none.

Restored, none.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SICK, 90.

Male, 49.

Female, 41.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS CONFINED IN BED, 20.

Male, 14.

Female, 6.

There are no enclosed yards for exercise of patients.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, 20.

Main building (north and south wing) 3 stories high; main building center, 4 stories high; north home, 3 stories high; Martin

Croft, 3 stories high; industrial building, 3 stories; carpenter shop, 1 story; (all the above are stone buildings). Girls cottage, 4 stories high, brick; school house, 3 stories high, brick; teachers' cottage, 3 stories, stone; laundry, 3 stories, stone; engine room, 1 story stone; mansard, 3 stories, stone; dorms., 4 stories, brick; manse, 4 stories, stone and brick; Hillside Home A, 4 stories, stone; Hillside Home B, 4 stories, stone; Chalet, 4 stories, stone; Smith cottage, 3 stories, frame; steward's cottage, 3 stories, stone; Edgmont and Ridley, two 3 story farm houses. There are thirty dining rooms in the institute with a capacity ranging from 6 for the matrons and nurses to 225 for the boys. These rooms are of varying size and location.

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT, \$3,000 per annum.

Two male physicians on staff, salary, \$600 per annum each.

One female physician on staff, salary, \$900 per annum.

NURSES:

Male, 29. Female, 96.

Hours of employment for both male and female nurses from 5:30

A. M. to 6 P. M., to 9:45 P. M. on alternate days.

STEWARD'S MEN:

Number 26.

Female attendants' salary, \$16 to \$20 per month.

Male attendants' salary, \$20 to \$25 per month.

Male nurses and female nurses eat in allotted dining rooms of the buildings to which they are assigned.

They sleep in bed rooms or dormitories of not more than six to one room, which rooms or dormitories are in their assigned buildings.

SYSTEM OF VENTILATION:

Elwyn depends in great measure upon window ventilation.

The building named Chalet, Hillside Home B, Hillside Home A and Manse are supplied with the Baffle System.

The school house, main building, and domus have air flues to the roof.

SYSTEM OF HEATING:

Steam heating in all buildings except the steward's cottage and Smith cottage, which are heated by hot water.

SEWAGE SYSTEM:

The sewage is run over the fields by gravity when the ground is in condition to receive it. At other times it empties into Ridley Creek below the Borough Water Works.

WATER SUPPLY:

Consumption, 150,000 gallons per day.

Supplied by Media Borough Water Works.

Pumped by Media Borough Water Works to the institution's two basins.

Capacity of basins: No. 1, 600,000 gallons.

Capacity of basin, No. 2, 200,000 gallons.

A well has been bored which seems to have ample supply of excellent quality drinking water, which the institution expects to appropriate in the near future in place of present supply.

FIRE PROTECTION:

Some of the buildings have fire escapes, stairways of iron and stone construction, some bridgeways and also chain and rope escapes from third floors. Outside fire escapes.

Besides the above means of escape each floor of all buildings is supplied with Stempel Fire Extinguishers, fire buckets filled with water and tools.

The laundry is supplied with sprinklers and fire hose connected with water under high pressure. As little demonstration as possible is made.

Telephone communication with Media Fire House, which station can get to the institution in 15 minutes. Also bell and steam whistle signals with same.

The children in the institution are distributed as follows: Absolute custodial cases, 252—139 boys, 113 girls.

There are 836 children under training, 498 boys and 338 girls. Of these 490—296 boys and 202 girls—are in the manual and industrial departments, and 338—202 boys and 136 girls—in the school proper.

The children in the industrial and manual departments are divided as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bakery,	6	.....	6
Tailoring,	14	9	23
Carpentering,	4	.....	4
Painting,	4	.....	4
Shoemaking,	14	.....	14
Mattress making,	29	.....	29
Hammock making,	6	.....	6
Engine and storeroom and stable,	6	.....	6
Laundry,	14	47	61
Kitchen,	16	18	34
Sewing,	4	16	20
Domestic duties,	152	112	258
Grading and road making,	9	.....	9
Farm and garden,	21	.....	21
	296	202	498

Percentage of population employed, 45.8 per cent.

The following were manufactured at Elwyn for the year 1906:

Pants, 578.
 Coats, 338.
 Night shirts, 510.
 Pillow cases, 715.
 Sheets, 1,175.
 Towels, 630.
 Caps, 194.
 Overalls, 57.
 Dresses, 784.
 Shirt waists, 71.
 Wrappers, 9.
 Skirts, 497.
 Aprons, 969.
 Drawers, 706.
 Bodies, 200.
 Night gowns, 300.
 Chemises, 60.
 Bibs, 500.
 Mattress shop:
 Mattresses, 390.
 Pillows, 75.

NATURE AND KIND OF TREATMENT ACCORDED TO PATIENTS:

Patients are treated according to mental condition, and medically according to individual needs. Much attention is also accorded hygienic surroundings, exercise and proper food. There is no convalescent and receiving ward. Admission patients are isolated in general hospital for ten days.

Dr. Martin W. Barr is the Superintendent and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1882, and has been connected with the institution for twenty-one years.

This institution was founded in 1854 as a private school in Germantown, and in December, 1857, the present site was selected and the corner stone laid.

Elwyn was incorporated by an Act of Assembly approved April 7th, 1854. Patients are received from Eastern Pennsylvania.

The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty members, the vacancies to which are filled by the Board itself. The Board, as established at first, was a private corporation, and then applied to the Legislature for aid.

The main buildings of this institution are antiquated and lack all modern improvements. They are bunched in such a way which makes them unattractive to the eye, and by their exterior construction indicate just what they are, namely, that they were built many, many years ago.

In method of construction and equipment in any way it cannot be compared with the institution at Polk.

The Superintendent is an eminent specialist and is doing the best he can under the most trying circumstances.

The children seem to be well disciplined and taught in schools, calisthenics and industrial trades.

While this institution is of a semi-public character, of the total population of 1,088, all the patients are maintained by the State with the exception of 138.

Nearly all the wooden floors are waxed or oiled instead of scrubbed, and when considered with the fact that the original construction in the old buildings are not on the line of a fire proof character, makes them highly combustible and subject to destruction in case of conflagration.

With few exceptions these buildings cannot be altered or changed into the modern, and if the State proposes to continue its wards in the care of this institution, we would recommend that the original group of buildings should be gradually torn down and replaced by the up-to-date and the most modern ones, such as already have been erected at Polk or are now in the course of erection at Spring City, Chester County.

The ventilation, sunshine, air, and equipment in these old buildings cannot compare with those of modern construction. Many of the buildings are three and four stories high, which, of course, are not in keeping with this thought.

There is no nurses' home for either females or males, and they are compelled to live in buildings to which they are assigned with their patients.

A few buildings, modern in construction, however, have been erected, and are, of course, improvements upon the old style.

We found here several inmates who are residents of other states. While the institution being of a semi-public character can take patients from wherever it deems proper, at the same time, in view of the over-crowded condition of other institutions in the State, and the fact that the State has appropriated money since its incorporation and is now appropriating money for improvements and new buildings, we cannot commend this feature of administration that preference should thus be given. Preference should be given to the State's wards.

We recommend that money appropriated to this institution for new buildings shall provide that they must take the place of those ancient and antiquated ones which should be torn down, and that the method of construction to be adopted should be the one followed, as we have already designated, namely, at Polk, or the new institution for feeble-minded and epileptics, now in course of construction at Spring City.

We cannot commend the system of drainage adopted, as the sewage empties into a public creek. Sooner or later this must receive attention and other means be provided for its disposal.

Although the Act of June 28, 1885, P. L. 170, provides that the Superintendent for two successive weeks and yearly thereafter the same length of time commencing on the first Monday in April shall advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for bids to furnish all needed supplies for the year beginning June 1st next ensuing, and to furnish on application itemized lists of the kind of supplies required and to award the contract for the same to the lowest and best bidder, taking security for the faithful performance of the contract, the same has not been complied with.

We recommend that the management should strictly observe the provisions of this Act.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

INSANE INMATES.

There were on September 30th, 1906, 14,283 insane persons of all sexes located in the different State and County care institutions of the State of Pennsylvania. That is, in the six particularly State institutions enumerated, and twenty institutions in which are cared for the insane of one or more Counties in contradistinction to State institutions.

Statistics show an increase at about the rate of 500 a year.

The percentage of insanity of the magnitude that is presented to the consideration of this Legislature is sufficient to attract the attention of all our people.

As we consider this vast population of mentally irresponsible beings it causes us to reflect seriously on the proper management and care of so many unfortunates.

We are of the opinion that the State cannot do too much to further the inquiries leading to an investigation into the cause of the large increase of insanity not only in the State of Pennsylvania but as we find it occurring throughout the country. This should be done in the hope that there may be found in this advanced age of medical science remedies which when applied may to a more or less degree prevent such an enormous increase of this terrible disease or disorder of the mind.

Pennsylvania for over a century has occupied a high and honorable position in the science of medicine, under which this department comes. To maintain this standard it must improve the management of its State institutions for the care and treatment of the insane. The one serious obstacle in the way of this improvement is the rut or mannerism which appears to exist in several of the institutions to-day, and in all of them only a short time ago. There appears to be no effort on the part of the management to keep abreast of the improvements of modern times. In all the arts and sciences the advances made are simply astounding, and yet in this where the reason of the human being is dethroned, which should be the most important of all considerations, the least improvement has been made. To remedy this, it is necessary that the Superintendent and Boards of Trustees of the different institutions comprehend and understand more fully the duties incumbent upon

It was not been our purpose throughout this investigation to reflect discredit upon any one or to criticize harshly the management of any institution, but there is a duty imposed upon us which requires that the truth must be told in order that hereafter the best results may be obtained. Therefore we purpose now to take up and discuss the many features which we consider important with such recommendations as we deem advisable to make.

We have sought to arrange the subjects for discussion together with our findings and recommendations in alphabetical order.

ACREAGE:

Most all of the State asylums have in connection with their buildings extensive acreage, none of them having less than 370 and one of them as high as 1,100 acres; yet, notwithstanding this liberal supply of land, the institution management do not appear to have taken advantage of the opportunities offered them for extensive farming. It appears to us that with such fertile lands as surround a great majority of these institutions, larger and a greater variety of crops should be raised each year, and with an inmate population of from 1,200 to 1,500, and an acreage of a thousand, it seems wanting in business tact to have to purchase milk or butter or any of the farm commodities that can be so easily raised. It is certain that a comparatively large percentage of the inmates can work, and would be better physically and mentally if kept employed during the greater hours of the day. Farming work is the most safe and suitable for all forms of mental derangement and hence two important desideratums would be conserved by keeping the minds as well as the bodies of those patients active. The benefit, physical and mental, which is always the first consideration, would be vastly improved in a heavy percentage of cases and then, too, the State would derive the benefit from their labor, which it has a just reason to expect. Where inmates are able, and it is to their benefit to be kept employed, we cannot see any good reason for having them while away the hours of the day in indolence and sloth.

Your Commission, therefore, most strenuously recommends the greater extensive working of the land surrounding these institutions, that the business tact and energy that make the successful farmer conspicuous among his kind should be carried into execution here, and that in the future nothing in the line of produce that can be raised upon the soil of the institution be purchased.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR SUPPLIES:

As we have already stated, the institutions at Danville, Dixmont, Warren and Elwyn do not advertise for bids for supplies and award

the contracts to the lowest and best bidder, as required and in accordance with the acts of assembly hereinbefore mentioned, but on the contrary, invite bids on schedules furnished by the steward, or go in the open market and make contracts as in their judgment may be deemed advisable. We cannot approve of this method, as we are of the opinion that the acts requiring advertisement, in order that fair competition may be had, should be strictly complied with.

We cannot find upon the statute books any law which requires the institution at Polk and Wernersville to advertise for bids for supplies. We therefore recommend that the appropriations made to these two institutions should contain a condition that advertisements must be made for bids for the furnishing of all supplies.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES:

The Board of Public Charities was organized under the Act of April 24, 1869, P. L. 90, which provided that the Governor should appoint five Commissioners, who, together with a general agent and secretary, should constitute a Board of Public Charities. They were to be sworn and organized by the election of a president, and meetings held once in every three months.

The Commissioners receive no compensation for their services, but are allowed traveling and other necessary expenses. Any Commissioner neglecting to perform his duty for six months is presumed to have resigned and the Governor shall appoint for his unexpired term.

Under the Act of April 9, 1873, P. L. 68, two additional Commissioners were authorized to be appointed. This Act also provides that the president and any two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The general agent and secretary receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The commissioners and general agent are vested with power "at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employees of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management." They shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all persons connected with the same are required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the Commissioners may require, under a penalty.

The Commissioners, by themselves or their general agent, are authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all

the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated have been economically and judiciously expended; "whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished" and the laws fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefitted by them, and to make annual report to the Legislature of their investigation, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

They shall require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of the City and County jails, or prisons, and alms or poorhouses, with like authority to make inquiry regarding the management, etc., to report to the Legislature the result of the examination. The persons in charge of these institutions are required by law to make report annually to the general agent of their condition as he may prescribe.

Institutions receiving or those desiring to receive State aid, must give notice to the general agent on or before the first day of November in each year of the amount of any application for State aid. The general agent must inquire into the ground of such request.

Members of the Board have power to administer oaths in examining persons connected with any of the inquiries authorized to be made.

No member of the Board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institutions which they are authorized to visit or inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions be eligible to the office of Commissioner or general agent.

The Board is required to make report annually to the Legislature of their "doings" and may appoint persons to act without compensation as visitors of the poorhouses and other institutions, and refusal to permit such persons to examine and inspect these institutions is punishable by fine.

The Board have the power to remove insane patients to State institutions from county or district almshouses, or in the care of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, if in their judgment they cannot receive proper treatment, such persons to be maintained at the expense of the district from which said person is transferred.

The Board have supervision over all houses in which any person of unsound mind is detained. The Act of May 8, 1883, Page 22, provides for the appointment of three additional members by the Governor, and also that the Governor, upon sufficient cause, may remove any member from office. The Board may appoint a committee of five to be called a Committee on Lunacy. Said committee is to choose a chairman and secretary to serve for one year. The secretary receives a salary of three thousand dollars per annum

and necessary incidental expenses. The duty of this committee is to report annually to the Board the condition of the insane in the State, the management and conduct of the hospitals, public and private almshouses, and all other places in which the insane are kept for care and treatment, or detention.

The Board has the power to make rules and regulations for their own government and the secretary, and the Committee on Lunacy shall make an annual report to be published with that of the Board.

The Board have the power from time to time, with the consent of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Attorney General, to ordain rules and regulations of the following matters:

1. For the licensing of all houses or places for detention of insane, except jails; from time to time, may "exempt any particular hospital established by the State, or under any municipal authority, or any eleemosynary institution from the obligation to apply for or obtain a license."

2. Regulations to insure the proper treatment of persons detained.

3. Regulations of the forms to be observed warranting the commitment, transfer or custody and discharge, etc.

4. Visitation of all houses and places licensed under the Act. etc.

5. The withdrawal of such licenses, etc.

6. Reports and information to be furnished by the management or managers of all houses, etc.

7. Regulations as to the number of persons that may be detained, and the accommodations to be provided, food, clothing, etc.

There shall be appointed boards of visitors of all houses or places, one for each county, and women may be members.

"The Board shall from time to time provide for an effectual visitation of all persons confined as insane" and shall make rules to insure admission of proper visitors.

Statements required under law to be furnished at the time of the reception of patients in the various institutions, shall be forwarded by mail to the Committee on Lunacy within seven days from the time of reception thereof. The Committee on Lunacy shall receive notice of the insane sent to hospitals, and also be notified of all discharges by the Court of the insane criminals within seven days thereafter. The Committee may compel the discharge of any person detained as insane, except persons committed after trial and conviction for crime, or by order of Court.

This, we believe, about constitutes a general review of the duties and powers imposed upon the Board of Public Charities by the various important acts of assembly which have been passed since the time of its organization. When this Board was created in 1869,

it might have been the best system of control which at that time could have been conceived. We are satisfied that in view of the great advancement made by the adoption of modern methods in the care and treatment of the insane as it exists to-day, this Board is in no way constituted by which it can properly supervise, direct and control the various institutions committed to its care as they deserve. In other words, this Board is required to meet four times a year. The members serve without compensation. They reside in all parts of the State, and with the exception of two men, who are paid small salaries, there are no other employees in the department except two clerks. It cannot be expected that active business men should devote their whole time and attention, or any great amount thereof, to such work without compensation, as of course their own private affairs must command the greater portion of their time. To continue as an advisory board to an officer appointed by the Governor in whom is lodged by law power to act with proper compensation paid for his services, and authority to employ such help as is required, would certainly be at least a great improvement.

To act in the capacity of a mere advisory board, attending a few meetings a year, and making periodical visits to the institutions, perhaps, when the Board was created, constituted a control over the few institutions that existed at that time, which, in all probability was sufficient. Then there were about 150 public and 30 private institutions in the State, as compared with over 500 that exist to-day. It must be plain to the mind of every thoughtful citizen that such a system of control is antiquated and insufficient and should be improved. No such system of control would be enacted into law by the Legislature of to-day. We do not believe, constituted as at present, it is able to apply good business principles in the administration of the affairs of the various institutions, in order that the inmates can receive the care and treatment they deserve, and, at the same time guard the interests of the State against imposition, extravagance and waste.

The Commission is of the opinion that these institutions require constant inspection and examination and that somewhere authority should be vested by which superintendents should be made to carry out the most modern ideas instead of their own if they are opposed thereto.

Their books should be carefully audited at regular stated intervals. The moneys expended for repairs should be minutely specified and set forth. The care and treatment of the inmates should be accurately and definitely described. In other words, a constant supervision should be exercised over all having care of the insane,

penal institutions, reformatories and all public charities to which State aid is extended.

To cite an instance showing the lack of power to control these institutions as vested in the Board of Charities, who is there in authority that could say to any one of them, "you must erect the temporary buildings out of the money appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature of 1905" if the Superintendent and Board of Trustees say "we will not do so?" as some did, despite the action of the Legislature. Where is there lodged any power or authority to cause proper ventilation to be made where the Superintendent and the Board of Trustees of an institution refuse to make it? Where is there any power or authority vested by which the system of sewage should be changed or the water supply remedied if the Superintendent and Board of Trustees do not approve of it? And so we might go on indefinitely, and cite instances where direct State authority should be exercised in matters constantly occurring, but which does not exist to-day.

The standard of custodial care and treatment must be raised higher and higher until it reaches the best. This, in our judgment, will not be accomplished until the State assumes a greater control of the administration of the affairs of the institution. This is a problem that must be worked out.

In an endeavor to place the administration of the affairs of this class of institutions upon a business basis, and that a step shall be taken to lodge authority somewhere in order that a higher standard of methods of custodial care and treatment may be introduced and maintained in the future, we respectfully recommend the passage of the bill hereto attached, which will unquestionably provide an improvement on the present system because it will concentrate authority, it will lead to a uniform system of administration, to the correction of abuses, and to an economical expenditure of the vast sums of money annually appropriated by the State for these charities.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

We feel that we cannot too emphatically call attention to the fact that the Board of Trustees of these institutions should be in close touch with the Superintendent in the management of their affairs. At some of the institutions we were met by members of the Board, and in others none were visible. Somebody is certainly responsible for the failure of the advancement and improvement of many of the institutions to which we have particularly called attention. We cannot speak personally of the individual knowledge possessed of the operation and management of the affairs

by any single member of any of the boards of the institutions which they may represent, but we are constrained to say that if the members of the Board would actively interest themselves and emphatically make known to those in authority the ancient methods in operation because of lack of modern facilities to introduce the most up-to-date ideas, the various institutions referred to would be in much better condition to-day.

BOOK-KEEPING:

We do not find two institutions wherein the same method of book-keeping has been adopted. We therefore recommend that a uniform system of book-keeping should be inaugurated and that blank schedules for supplies should be uniform and alike in every one. There should be a book distributed from a central bureau containing all information with regard to blanks, schedules, store-house supplies, books, farm accounts, supply accounts, income accounts, purchasing accounts and all others used in the most modern method of book-keeping. Blanks also should be furnished upon which reports should be made to the proper authority in detail and at length every quarter or half yearly, so that the Board of Control can be in close touch therewith at all times.

BUILDINGS:

In support of our recommendation that those institutions built upon ancient lines and equipped after the old monasterial asylums should be torn down, because modern treatment and care cannot be administered with buildings thus constructed, we refer to the testimony of the gentlemen who were called to give evidence as expert alienists, Dr. T. C. Fitzsimmons, Dr. William P. Spratling and Dr. J. Robert B. Lamb. Quoting from the report of Dr. H. L. Orth, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, in which he says "for years the buildings of this institution have been condemned as unsatisfactory, as not adopted for their purposes, as unhealthy on account of the saturated (with water) condition of the walls, and of course not desirable for the care of our inmates.

"After careful inspection of the more modern hospital buildings
* * * plans were made for new groups of buildings to take the place of those now in use, constructed in 1850. The responsibility connected with the designing of new buildings is grave, the advances made in hospital construction within the last two decades have overthrown our early ideas, and while the block plan, with its many stories, has given way to the cottage system, there are certain elements in both that can be used to advantage. These are sanitary

and aesthetic and bear upon the bodily and mental welfare of the patients subjected to their influences. From a sanitary point of view the requirements for a general hospital and a hospital for the insane are similar, but for the insane is required a quality of structure that the need of the bodily sick does not demand, and surroundings that admit of their treatment through the external senses.

"Until recent years, asylums so called, have been constructed to secure compactness and economy of administration, linear buildings with wings on each side of a central administration building, three or four stories in height, with long corridors, with bed rooms on both sides, the corridors utilized for every day use by patients, can be seen in every direction, in fact our own is typical. So-called improvements have been made from year to year, but without change of type.

"The disadvantages of the linear plan have been recognized as our knowledge and treatment of insanity has advanced. The depressing influence of the dull monotonous structure retards improvement or recovery, while variety and opportunity for subdivision and classification should improve recovery, and an abrupt departure from linear to cottage plans have resulted, and the asylum village has been evolved, where often every ward is a separate building without any connection to its fellow. In the variable climate of this country this feature is not desirable, and authorities are beginning to realize that certain features of the linear plan can be advantageously combined with the cottage.

"Since the erection of the branch buildings, especially on the male side, the ventilation has given much trouble, and during the early spring and late summer, diarrheal and dysenteric diseases have prevailed, inexcusable in a new building, as they are generated by filth due to imperfect ventilation. Several attempts have been made to correct the trouble with apparent success as far as odors were considered, but the intestinal troubles continued. The placing of steam coils in iron chests in the attics with outlet on roof and running large ventilation pipes from closets to these chests, thereby securing continuous downward ventilation through the closet has secured results. There has not been a single case of the dysentery in the wards since the introduction of this apparatus."

Dr. Orth deserves great credit as being the first superintendent in Pennsylvania who has had the courage to impress upon the Legislature the importance of tearing down the old and ancient buildings and by replacing them with these of modern type. We agree with him that "for the support of each insane patient, with his attendant, in a hospital, to give air, space and exercise room, it is well established that there should be one-half acre of ground." We recom-

mend that all institutions should acquire at least this much as soon as possible.

CHILDREN.

While it is to be very much regretted that the testimony shows that many children who have been adjudged mental defects have been committed to these institutions at the same time, there was no other place in which they could be cared for, owing to the overcrowded condition of the institutions wherein children have been committed. On the completion of the Spring City institution for feeble-minded and epileptics for children sufficiently to at least accommodate several hundred inmates, on or about the first of August, 1907, we recommend that attention should be given, first, to these children referred to, which are now incarcerated in insane asylums, and their removal accomplished as soon as possible.

COMMITMENT OF INSANE:

The Commission is of the opinion that no person should be declared insane upon a petition and the certificate of two physicians of five years' standing, one of whom shall swear to the same before a committing magistrate, as now provided by law. A man about to be deprived of his liberty, whether rightly or wrongly, should have the right to appear in a court of justice, and his case properly heard on such evidence as may be produced. We know of one instance, as will appear in the testimony of Dr. Orth, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Harrisburg, that he discharged three persons in one year as soon as each were committed, because he declared they were not insane. We hold that the most careful safeguard should be thrown around an unfortunate mentally afflicted, whose incarceration is applied for. Such person should have his day in court—that is to say, a Judge, after passing upon the papers and examining the person to be committed, hearing such testimony as might be offered by both sides, determine the facts in the case and make his ruling thereon accordingly. This can be done in Chambers or any place the Judge may see proper to sit for the hearing. Also at the same time, in order that they might not become dependents of the State financially, careful inquiry should be made by the Court into such person's present pecuniary affairs, together with that of those who are responsible for their care that a decree can be entered for the payment out of any moneys which are shown to be available, if such there may be found, for the maintenance of such insane person, or an order made upon such persons who under the law might be responsible for their maintenance if any such be ascertained.

We are of the opinion that the law as it stands to-day fixing the responsibility for the care and support of those financially able to pay who are related to such insane persons is not sufficiently enforced. At the present time the State supports and maintains a very large proportion of its insane patients in its hospitals, although such patients may have relatives abundantly able to provide for them. There is no reason why a person, if financially able as are responsible under the law, possessed of sufficient means, should not maintain such inmates.

We are of the opinion that the Act of 1887, does not throw the proper safeguards around the commitment of such persons, and therefore recommend the passage of a proposed act hereto attached.

COUNTY INSANE INSTITUTIONS:

While it was not within the line of duty of this Commission to inquire into the condition and management of the county insane asylums, of which there are twenty, and therefore will not go into details with regard thereto, at the same time, the expert testimony called in other matters alluded to this method of the care and treatment of the insane. Basing, therefore, our judgment upon this testimony and from our personal knowledge and information obtained from others, we are of the opinion that these county institutions, with the exception, perhaps, of those located in the larger counties, Philadelphia and Allegheny, should be abolished, and all inmates removed therefrom to state institutions.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES:

The one great factor in the treatment of the large majority of insane inmates is employment of the body and mind, and this thought cannot be too strongly impressed upon those in authority.

We refer especially to the testimony of the experts with which we will not go in detail.

Those capable of employment in some institutions are larger in percentage than in others. In some instances this is no doubt due to the management. If the inmates can be trusted and are capable of performing labor in the fields and open air they should be permitted and urged to perform such employment. Those who themselves cannot be trusted, but who are capable of employment on the inside should be thus employed. Separate buildings such as we find one at Warren, wherein women are employed in the arts such as pottery, sculpturing, painting, pyrography, etc., should be constructed and attached to every institution in the State. In many of the institutions we visited, able-bodied men and women were idly

lounging in the different halls on benches and on the porches. Some employment for the mind and body would have been far better for each of them. It has been tritely said that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. If that applies to a sane, sound reasoning mind, why does it not doubly apply to those incapable of reasoning?

It is a weakness of human nature more commonly found among the class we find in an institution not to do anything that they are not compelled to do, and by this word "compelled" we do not mean that any harsh or unusual methods should be adopted to compel them to do that which they do not want to do, but that the tact and ingenuity of the governing body should devise ways and means of inducing inmates to labor and to do so cheerfully and contentedly. This is what management means. If the officials are not qualified to meet every emergency that arises in these institutions, they cannot be said to be occupying their proper positions. So while it is true that many of these people prefer to remain in idleness, yet, with the proper kind of persuasion and reasonable inducement they can be taught to be kept busy during many hours of the day and thus add to their mental and physical improvement.

In fact, the question of employment of these poor afflicted creatures has been so impressed upon our minds that we have given the subject grave consideration.

The management of every institution complain that by reason of the law upon the statute books preventing the manufacturing and sale of articles produced in these institutions because of its competition with outside labor they are unable to give employment to all of their inmates who are competent to thus be so engaged.

There was general approval given to the New York law by those in authority which provides for the manufacture and production by the inmates of such institutions articles and products that can be exchanged or sold to other institutions in the State of a like or similar character.

We therefore strongly appeal for the passage of the proposed act hereto attached.

To give many of them employment such as we have here designated will mean in many cases such improvement of body and mind that they may be discharged from their environment and again return to their homes and friends.

A most charitable and considerate view of this recommendation must appeal to every one.

To give an idea of what can be done, we were told by the Superintendent of one hospital that he had labor sufficient among his inmates to make all the shoes that could be used by all the institutions in the State.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INMATES NOW IN INSTITUTIONS AND THOSE ON WHOM THEY ARE DEPENDENT.

We have endeavored to ascertain as far as possible just who those inmates are in the different institutions, and whether they have money or property of their own to maintain them, or who, under the law, have such next of kin as are responsible financially to pay for their support.

This has involved the mailing of over 10,000 letters of notification to those responsible for the commitment of each inmate as far as they could be ascertained. A list of the same together with other facts will be submitted to you before the end of your session as a supplemental report hereto.

These communications require a reply to the Commission setting forth the names and the addresses of all relatives and their ability to pay.

Before taking up this procedure we found that the various insane inmates were maintained at an approximate per capita cost of \$3.75 a week, and of this amount \$1.75 was paid by the county and \$2 by the State. In many cases the Commission found that the counties have protected themselves so far as the payment of the \$1.75 is concerned, and compelled the relatives of those committed to reimburse the county, but no action whatever is taken by the State to have the State reimbursed for her outlay for the support of such inmates. The result is that nearly one million dollars is thus paid annually by the State, of which we believe at least 60 per cent. of this amount, if proper demand was made and in case of refusal by legal proceedings, could be collected. In the cases where the \$1.75 has been and is now being collected by the counties, we find that in a large number of them both the county and the State have been imposed upon, and relatives that are quite capable of paying this charge for their support are not doing so, and thus the burden is imposed upon the State and her taxpayers.

In many cases we have found that lunatics themselves have estates to be sufficient in amount to pay all the charges for their maintenance and support. And in this connection we desire to state that in Philadelphia county when this matter was brought to the attention of the attorney who was the solicitor for the guardians of the poor that proceedings were instituted in the court by rule on the relatives of certain inmates confined in the Norristown institution to appear and show cause why the court should not make an order upon them for the payment of the charge, and upon hearing in these cases

the total amount collected was many thousands of dollars and actual orders were imposed amounting to many thousands of dollars more.

When these proceedings were first begun, the amount paid to the City of Philadelphia through this one institution alone was \$4,000, and to-day by reason of these proceedings the said city is receiving over \$40,000 per annum. These figures were taken from the report of the present Solicitor of the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, William T. Connor, Esq.

We recommend that every County Solicitor in Pennsylvania shall follow this precedent and institute similar proceedings in the county courts in order that an inquiry may be made upon the facts and the responsibility fixed.

Under the Act of Assembly hereto attached providing for the creation of a Board of Public Charities, etc., we have recommended the appointment of an attorney whose business it shall be to see that the interests of the State in this regard shall be carefully looked after.

FIRE PROTECTION:

In the statement of facts made regarding each institution in this report, the system of fire protection in operation in each institution is set forth. So far as the old institutions are concerned, none are fireproof. In case of fire thousands of lives would be imperilled and in jeopardy.

We therefore urge upon the Superintendents and Trustees to have constructed, wherever possible, fireproof passageways and such other appliances in addition to what they already have, in order that more protection might be given until their old buildings are taken down and transplanted by the new and modern ones.

FOOD FURNISHED INMATES, ATTENDANTS AND NURSES:

In the majority of the institutions, the food furnished the inmates, attendants and nurses, seemed to be good.

Your Commission was present in each institution while one meal was being served.

Upon a close examination of the bills of fare, which are hereto attached, we find that butter is not served at every meal in every institution. We also find that in many of them dessert at dinner is served occasionally.

We cannot commend this hard and fast rule, as we think that butter should be served at every meal, and that at least five times a week dessert should be served at dinner. Whenever fruit is served, which ought to be as often as possible, we recommend that it should be at the breakfast meal.

INEBRATES:

In many of the institutions, as will be seen by the testimony, we found persons committed by magistrates under the Act of 1903 for inebriety. Heretofore there has been no provision made in any State institutions for the reception and treatment of this class of patients, and they are therefore confined in the wards where the quieter cases of insanity are housed.

Persons, as a rule, committed to these institutions for inebriety, within a very short time recover their senses and resume the enjoyment of good health, and to longer maintain them in a ward of an institution for the insane surrounded by a class of inmates referred to we consider inhuman and subject to the severest criticism.

We are of the opinion that the Act of April 16, 1903, entitled, "An Act to authorize and provide for the commitment of persons habitually addicted to the use of alcoholic drink or intoxicating drugs to a proper hospital or asylum, for restraint, care and treatment, should be so amended that the power of commitment should be vested in a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions in chambers, only upon petition and hearing, and that authority should be vested in the Superintendent of the institution, of which he shall be an inmate, to discharge him whenever in his judgment he deems that he has recovered from the effect of his inebriety.

We, therefore, have redrafted the Act of April 16th, 1903, inserting the amendment herein specified, and recommend its passage by your honorable bodies. We exceedingly regret that we cannot recommend that the word "asylum" should be stricken out of the title, and also wherein it appears in the bill. This we cannot do for the reason there is no other place to send them excepting the jails.

There has been introduced into your honorable bodies a bill prepared by the State Medical Society which provides for the erection of a hospital for this class of patients. We cheerfully endorse the movement which has taken up this subject, and strongly recommend the passage of such a bill. The number of those who in all probability will be committed to an institution of this character is small in comparison to the number of insane, and therefore an inebriate hospital would not require a large sum of money for its construction or maintenance.

MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCTION AND FARMING:

Two of the essential articles of diet so necessary in every family and institution are milk and butter. There are many products of the soil that can be raised in abundance on the farms attached to

the institutions, and special care and attention should be given to this work. By giving a steady cultivation of the soil two advantages are gained—purity of food and the benefit it affords the patient in the employment of mind and body. An effort should be made to make the grounds of all these institutions model agricultural features of the State. We are frequently met by the statement of the officials in charge that “you cannot get the inmates to do such and such things, or to do anything and do it well.” This statement we believe to be true only in part. We know there is a large percentage of inmates in every institution that are totally incapable of labor, but we too, know that there are at least 30 to 60 per cent. of the inmates who can and do if they are given the opportunity to produce profitable labor.

Many of these institutions have excellent stable facilities in fact all have. They keep from 70 to 100, and some of them 120 milch cows. In only one instance have we found an institution that had a sufficient quantity of milk produced from their own cows the whole year round. If 90 cows, or 120 cows, produce one-half to two-thirds of the milk consumed, then double the number of cows will supply all the milk that would be necessary, and by the proper arrangement of having the new milch cows become productive at different seasons, there would be no question but that milk in abundance, in quality and quantity would be always in evidence. Butter too, is an important ingredient of the food in an institution, and during the seasons of the year when an over-supply of milk is produced, it should be rendered into butter. We cannot see why this should be otherwise and we trust that within the next few years this matter will be settled, and in favor of the way we recommend.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS:

While of course an insane inmate is looked upon as a sick person, many of them enjoy excellent physical health, and a nurse whose time is entirely devoted in these institutions to the care of such persons has no opportunity for the nursing of the sick, and thereby receive such a course as a nurse would in a general hospital. There are, however, hospitals or infirmaries attached to these institutions, where there is always more or less sickness, which require constant attention. A system should be adopted whereby these nurses could from time to time take their turn in the hospitals, so that they might be educated as much as possible in the actual nursing of those afflicted with disease besides being insane. In other words, their training must be insufficient, and they are not as well qualified to follow their profession as nurses

trained in a general or regular hospital—for instance, a nurse may know the theoretical parts of nursing typhoid fever, pneumonia and all contagious and infectious diseases, but she cannot appreciate the characteristic of a sudden rise or fall of the pulse and temperature if she has never been at the bedside of such patients. Again, these institutions do not have the opportunity for the surgical course that is so desirable to every nurse.

The nurses' time and attention should be devoted to their calling that is to say, the nursing of the inmates and it is wrong in practice to require either the male or female nurses to do menial work such as scrubbing the floors and windows and the hundred other things such as willing hands can find to do around an institution.

Our object in thus treating this subject at such length is the desire to elevate the standard of the nurse, and in fact if possible, to suggest a method whereby these nurses might, after having served a certain course in an institution for the insane, plus a course in the Nurses' Training School of a hospital attached to a medical school, or a general hospital, could thereby receive a diploma and stand on an equal footing with the regular graduate nurses of these institutions.

Again, for instance, if the nurses of these institutions should receive a two year course therein and then be admitted into the larger and general hospitals, where there are nurses' training schools, such as are attached to medical colleges, for instance the University of Pennsylvania, the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital, Jefferson Medical College and many general hospitals, and there learn the practical bedside methods of nursing all kinds of diseases that human flesh is heir to, for a one years' course, pass their examination and receive the institution's diploma, thus having served three years in all. It might be that some of the nurses in the general hospitals would like to attain a knowledge of nursing the insane and it might be beneficial to the institutions to be thus brought into connection with the general hospitals and medical schools. These nurses could be sent to the various asylums, and there obtain a practical knowledge of nursing this unfortunate class of cases. Were such a system in vogue if found to be practical the nurses in both institutions might be better equipped to follow their profession and on graduation could receive a diploma specifying their superior training. The length of the course of study can better be prescribed by the physician in charge of both classes of institutions. We do not, however, wish to criticise the good work of the nurses of these institutions.

We therefore recommend that the Superintendents of the various institutions of the State should be called to meet in convention to consider the views herein expressed. We also recommend that

there should be a higher and uniform scale of wages paid to such employees and much shorter and uniform hours of service be adopted in all the institutions, and that the Superintendents should be compelled to meet and arrange such a system. We are confident that if the welfare of the nurses and attendants is given more consideration, they will remain longer in the institution and give better service.

As we have said before, we have simply given here our thoughts upon this subject in this report, in the hope that better results may be obtained so far as the employment of nurses in these institutions is concerned regarding the hours employed, the payment therefor, service required, and the standard of fitness and ability when graduated.

OVER-CROWDED CONDITIONS:

As has already been stated and specifically set forth in the statement of facts regarding each institution, the majority of them are in a greatly over-crowded condition. This, to some extent, will be remedied when the "New Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane at Allentown" and the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptics at Spring City are finished.

As your Honorable bodies are already informed, that a Commission has been appointed and an appropriation made to start the construction of a hospital for the criminal insane at Farview, Wayne County, this will also when finished, relieve many of our institutions of criminal insane inmates as well as take under care and treatment many who are incarcerated in the jails and penitentiaries.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE:

The per capita cost of maintenance is different in each institution, and varies from \$2.99½ a week at Wernersville to \$4.36 a week at Dixmont although they receive the same amount for the pay of inmates namely, \$3.75 per week. This per capita cost pays for the food, clothing, attendants, nurses, coal and everything supplied to the institution for its maintenance. The replacing of new furniture for old and worn-out furniture is paid for out of the per capita cost. Besides this the item of repairs is also paid therefrom. We believe that particular attention should be paid by the State to this feature in all institutions. The moneys paid for repairs should be itemized and specifically set forth by the authorities, and

no repairs should be permitted to be made that were not absolutely essential. As we have suggested blanks should be furnished the institutions for this purpose, and such work as painting, glazing, the building of fences, repairing of roads and the like, should be minutely set forth in items, so that it may be known to those in authority exactly where the money goes, and that it has been spent judiciously and properly. And until this is required in the strictest and minutest sense it will be difficult to know where economy can be introduced on this item.

SEPARATE CARE OF EPILEPTICS:

It is universally conceded by the heads of all the public institutions, by philanthropists and charity workers in general, as well as all private practitioners of medicine, that epilepsy or what is commonly known as "fits," is the most painfully distressing and dangerous as far as life is concerned, in hazardous places, known to the profession of medicine and with which they have to deal. For over twenty years the Board of Public Charities in this State has, in its annual report, recommended the separate or colony treatment for those unfortunately afflicted with this disorder. In view of this fact your Commission has made a thorough, complete and exhaustive examination into every detail, in as far as we could, pertaining to this disease and the best methods of its custodial care. We find that most all of the progressive states of the Union, as well as all the countries of Europe have adopted the special care, or what is known among specialists as the "Colony" care for epileptics. This means the erection of suitable buildings, surrounded by an extensive acreage, say two to three acres to the inmate, where they can be given employment most suited to their condition and where specially trained physicians should treat them in accordance with the most recent scientific means and methods. The new State institution now being erected at Spring City, Chester County, this State, will supply, in part what has long been needed, but as this is to be a compound institution, that is, the feeble-minded as well as the epileptic will be treated therein, it cannot truthfully be said to be an institution for epileptics. Your Commission would recommend, therefore, that a colony institution be established in this State at the earliest date feasible, and that it be located as centrally as possible, where land can be procured at a reasonable figure and where separated from the dangers and annoyances incident to crowded centers, the epileptics alone can be cared for in a manner suitable for such a grave and serious malady.

The feeble-minded should not be treated under the same roof with the epileptics.

SUPERINTENDENTS:

To start with the Superintendent should be a man of studious habits. He should be fundamentally learned in the department in which he is interested, namely, in the diseases of the mind and nervous system. We do not propose to say that the Superintendents are not learned, but we do say and say with emphasis, that many of them do not keep apace with modern practice and experience along the line of neurological thought.

As the purpose of this Commission is to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of afflicted we propose to make our report plain, concise and comprehensive upon this subject. We found no two institutions that we examined alike in care and treatment. Therefore, it must be conclusive that the highest standard of excellence has not been reached and maintained by all. The Superintendent and physician, living in the institution as they do from day to day, mingling as they are supposed to with the inmates, to a great extent, become indifferent in the exercise of the highest medical skill in the treatment of their patients. To a great extent, this does not seem unnatural. The inmates are treated more as a class and not as individual cases. The treatment and attention becomes routine and not special, which we believe is the treatment necessary for the welfare of these unfortunates. Each and every inmate should receive a thorough physical and mental examination from time to time, and his or her condition put down in writing, so that the progress of the disease can be more accurately watched and studied. This would serve to eliminate the similiarity of treatment. A person admitted into an insane asylum does not necessarily mean that he or she is in need of a prescribed routine treatment. Insanity is a disease of the mind, for which there is always a cause and the causes of insanity are many hence, the same treatment for all cannot be prescribed. For this reason we believe and recommend that the Superintendent, with his staff of physicians, should at stated times be in conference with members of the faculty of the various medical schools of the State, to consult with each other and decide on plans of treatment to be followed with each of the inmates. The association of these physicians with the highest medical skill, such as we find in our medical colleges would result in our judgment most beneficially to the Superintendent and his staff, as each medical college, not only in this State but in the country have a special chair of instruction on neurology and psychology.

For instance, the Governor of the State could appoint from the faculty of the various medical schools consultant physicians on the staff of doctors connected with the institutions. We recommend

that the Superintendents should meet and take up this feature as suggested. We make this recommendation on the ground that it might prove beneficial to the suffering humanity under their care. These Superintendents are simply the employees of the State, although selected by the various boards of trustees. They should not feel that they possess all the wisdom and knowledge necessary to administer to the wants of their wards, and the doors of these institutions cannot be thrown open too wide as an invitation to the highest medical skill of the State to enter.

These institutions should also be equipped with the latest and best electrical apparatus, such as the galvanic, static and Faradic and high-frequency current, and all other modern appliances that are used by our medical schools in administering to the wants of the sick. None of these did we find in any of our institutions.

In the testimony and in our comments regarding each individual institution we state the amount of the salary received by the Superintendents. We are of the opinion that a physician to become the Superintendent of such an institution, and who possesses the medical skill, science and executive ability, and has under his control a thousand inmates, as the minimum, should receive not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum.

TREATMENT OF INSANE AND IMBECILES:

As is thoroughly understood and acknowledged by the best authority on diseases of the mind and nervous system, neurologists of national and international reputation, that no kind of treatment, no matter how otherwise materially efficient it may be, can be properly put into use in faultily constructed and illy arranged institution buildings. And in like manner, no buildings, no matter how sanitary or modernly constructed, nor up-to-date in all their appointments, may be, unless the management and the remedies used, both medicinal, therapeutical and custodial can be effective unless properly carried into execution along the most approved lines. Your Commission, then, in order that the very best results may be obtainable, have given particularly special attention to the management and treatment of these unfortunate mentally afflicted and in their examination of these different celebrated specialists in the treatment of insanity, have gained from them, and here recommend, a variety of special and commendable features in the treatment of the insane which is in use in all of the best institutions both in the United States and in Europe. The first and greatest object sought for in every institution is to effect the greatest number of cures feasible and where cures cannot be effected, to produce as much improvement as is within the reach of the science and art

of medicine to effect. In our recommendations then, we pay particular and emphatic stress upon the following lines of treatment and recommend their adoption in every institution in the State where the insane are housed and cared for.

As we have said in other parts of our report, the buildings for the housing of the insane should be thoroughly modern and exactly constructed with the view of giving the inmates the best ventilation, light and general sanitary effect that it is possible to produce within the walls of any building. The cottages should be (and we use the word "cottages" in counter-distinction to buildings as these appear to be favored expressions with alienists throughout the country) heated and the heating should be carefully looked after and kept at an even and equitable temperature at all times of the day and night. They should comport as near as possible with the temperature of the human body, or with the temperature most in accord with the inmates of that particular cottage or room in which they will be located. Part of the time to have the room too hot and part of the time too cold, and a portion of the time at an even temperature cannot but result in detriment to the physically and mentally enfeebled. This is a matter which should receive the careful attention of the Superintendent and his assistants, and to carry this recommendation out to a thorough nicety, an exactly gauged heat thermometer should be placed in every room in the buildings and should be frequently consulted by the attendant in charge to see that the temperature is even and correct. The attendants should receive instructions at what temperature to keep the room or rooms over which they have guardianship and should receive this instruction only from the medical Superintendent or one of his most competent assistants.

The proper handling of the ventilators wherever they have been installed should be carefully taught and impressed upon the minds of the nurses and attendants. Where these cannot be found, and we regret to say that such is a fact in many of the institutions, ventilation must be obtained through windows and these should be opened at the bottom and the top at different periods during the day as well as night, but care should be taken that when this is done the patients should not be permitted to occupy such a position where they come in contact with a draught and injure their physical condition.

We might say in one institution we visited while in one of their most modern buildings which was equipped with ventilators over each window they were all closed and the odor in the room was very bad. The superintendent to several members of your Commission said, "Of course the odor here is caused by the neglect of the nurses

in the proper handling of these ventilators." It was then suggested to him that rules stringent in character should be adopted by himself and the Board of Trustees and enforced regarding this important feature.

The clothing of the inmates should receive as much attention from the medical authorities of the institution as the heating, lighting and ventilation. The body should be clothed in the most careful manner and in this we mean in weight and texture. It should be neither too light nor too heavy, nor cumbersome to wear. It should be tidy in appearance, well fitting and adjusted to the body in a way that keeps an equitable temperature to all parts of the individual's anatomy.

The inmates should be dressed in as homelike and modest a garb as is possible to furnish with the means supplied by the State. They should be supplied with collars and neckties only where the same can be worn and by thus furnishing these little accessories it will help to teach them to be cleanly in appearance and thus improve their condition and their general health. This would only serve as one feature mentioned with the many others herein specifically named to add to the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

The hours of exercise should be carefully and advisedly chosen, that is the inmates should take walks and exercises in the open during the hours of sunshine, excepting during the seasons of extreme heat when they should always be kept in the shade when out of doors. Not a day should be allowed to pass without every inmate, physically able taking a stated amount of exercise a certain number of miles should be walked certain definite exercises should be gone through in a well and carefully equipped gymnasium particularly suitable for the treatment of the insane. Any patient showing undue fatigue after these exercises should undergo a careful physical examination by one of the medical staff, and all things pertaining to breathing, heart action, and muscular fatigue should be noted. This may appear like imposing a great deal and some of it unnecessary labor upon the physicians in charge, but as it is for the transaction of just such duties that such physicians are employed, it is not too much to exact the faithful performance thereof.

Patients should, under no circumstances (and we speak of those physically able) be permitted to lounge around the grounds or corridors, or sleep under trees, or wherever they find it convenient nor should they be permitted to wander aimlessly through the corridors or grounds, as not a moment of their waking time should they be allowed in idleness.

That something should always be supplied wherever possible to mildly attract their attention and keep their minds pleasantly

occupied should be the rule of every institution. Their heads should be carefully looked after their hair kept trimmed and their scalp clean and free from all deposits remotely approaching filth in any way. They should be taught the lessons of neatness and should, under no circumstances, be allowed to relapse into indifference which they do and which was so sadly in evidence in a great majority of the institutions which we visited.

Their eyes, too, should be carefully looked after as it is a well known fact, and one upon which particular stress is laid by the best neurologists, that eye strain and visual irregularities are among the most exciting and patent causes of mental derangement, and while it does not actually cause these diseases, it is an important factor in adding to their severity and often stands between their final recovery or material improvement.

The question of hydro-therapy, or the treatment of heat or cold, either by water or dry heat and cold, is conceded to be among the best means of treating insanity in its every form. We therefore most urgently recommend that the authorities of the different State institutions install as soon as possible hydro-therapeutic systems of the most approved modern and scientific construction. These, in conjunction with the shower, turkish and electric bath systems, including the swimming pools, should be constructed and installed under the supervision of the best medical experts obtainable. No matter how proficient mechanical engineers and architects may be in the planning and constructing of these essential medical auxiliaries, they cannot of necessity possess the same technical knowledge of their practical use, that an educated physician possesses, and we therefore most heartily recommend that when these systems are being put in place and prepared for use, that they not alone be arranged under the supervision of the medical superintendent, but that the best medical experts on this special subject be consulted and inspect the work from time to time and thus see that it is being placed in order according to the best and most scientific methods. There is no place that an exacting scrupulously accurate and scientific knowledge is so incumbent as where it pertains to a knowledge of therapeutical equipment of this nature. Thousands of dollars may be spent in the construction and arrangement of these different medical auxiliaries, but unless they are placed in order with a view single to their usefulness and efficiency in application, every dollar of it is uselessly spent and no good will accrue from its being in the institution.

The attendants and nurses, and by these we mean those who are hourly in attendance, should possess a mind particularly trained and moulded for that kind of delicate service whenever they can be had.

We believe that the greatest affliction that can befall mankind is the deprivation of his mind and the care and attention extended to such should be the most kindly and delicate. This qualification cannot come to an individual by teaching or training alone. It should be an inherent principle in their economy. They should have a mind equipped and regulated single to the good and general betterment of the wards assigned to their care. They should be kind, gentle and patient in their attention and should never for a moment, even under the greatest provocation, lose sight of the fact that they are dealing with human beings deprived of their power of reasoning or ability to differentiate between right and wrong. The attendant must not only act for himself, but he must act for his patient, as it is his normal mind that guides them both. For this purpose we recommend that each public institution endeavor to have always in training a class of nurses and attendants and that they receive their instructions from the medical authorities, and as we have already herein suggested, in the institutions where their work is to be performed and nurses' training schools attached to medical schools and many general hospitals.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE.

We recommend that the State Board of Health should carefully inspect all of the State institutions so far as the water supply is concerned, and also to inspect and examine the system and the method of disposing of sewage, and that the said Board should be given authority and power to require to be made any changes, either by the improvement of the systems already inaugurated or the construction of new ones, which, in their judgment, they may deem best.

And in the consideration of this question we specially refer to a letter of Samuel G. Dixon, the State Commissioner of Health, in which he emphasizes the importance of having the direction and control of the operation of the sewage and water plants of all the institutions "and whenever necessary to enlarge any plant or to repair the same or renew therefor;" again, "that the State Treasurers shall set aside a requisite amount to be named by the Commissioner of Health to defray the cost of such work to be done by the Board of Trustees and the approval of the Commission."

This constitutes the report of our labors, which, while they have been exacting have been most interesting, and we have endeavored to set forth fairly and tersely what we have seen and heard, together with our conclusions and recommendations, and if our work shall

result in benefiting those who are so sorely afflicted even in the slightest degree, we will feel that it has not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. WALTON, Chairman.

W. P. SNYDER,

CYRUS E. WOODS,

WILTON HEIDELBAUGH.

JNO. S. FISHER,

R. B. SCOTT,

JAS. F. WOODWARD,

E. E. BEIDLEMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

HARRISBURG.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

ATTENDANTS.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, eggs or pudding, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pork, baked beans, potatoes, red beets, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, potatoes, pig's foot jelly, ginger cakes, coffee, tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, meat stew or scrapple, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Ham, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, potatoes, cold pudding, coffee, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, salt mackerel or beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, cold beef, potatoes, coffee, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, beef stew and brown gravy, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, soup, potatoes, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, cold beef, potatoes, ginger cakes, coffee, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, corn beef or sausage, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef and vegetables, or sausage for patients, roast pork for attendants, sauer kraut, potatoes, apple sauce, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, cold pork, potatoes, rolls, coffee, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, beef steak and brown gravy, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Fresh fish, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, potatoes, cold veal, prunes, coffee, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, beefsteak and brown gravy, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, rice soup, potatoes, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, cold beef, potatoes, coffee, tea.

PATIENTS.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, eggs or pudding, meat, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pork, baked beans, potatoes, red beets, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, ginger cakes, tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, scrapple, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Ham, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, soup, potatoes, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, ginger cakes, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef and vegetables, or sausage for patients, pork for attendants, sauer kraut, potatoes, apple sauce, bread, butter

Supper—Bread, butter, rolls, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Fresh fish, two vegetables, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, prunes, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal and milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, rice soup, potatoes, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea. Potatoes for working men.

Vegetables and fruit vary with the season. Syrup is served morning and evening.

On Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, turkeys and cranberry sauce are supplied; oysters on New Year's Day, and ice cream for one hundred patients is made about once in two or three weeks.

Vegetables, grown in the hospital garden, are furnished in their season, as also melons, grapes, and small fruit.

Special diet consists of toast, soup, beef tea, chicken broth, eggs, milk from our cows, egg nogs, rice, baked and boiled custard, corn starch, chocolate, chicken and beefsteak, etc., as required.

Relishes and sauces are added to give variety to the meals. The working men have a lunch in the forenoon, fried potatoes and cold meat for supper. Work in the wards is rewarded by lunch.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NORRISTOWN.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

ATTENDANTS.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, Hamburg steak, fried potatoes, bread, butter, Dutch cake.

Dinner—Soup, roast beef, potatoes, corn or peas, bread, coffee.

Supper—Cold meat, fried potatoes, bread, butter, stewed fruit, tea or coffee.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, steak or scrapple, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, roast beef, potatoes or beans, corn, bread, coffee, occasionally pudding.

Supper—Fresh fish, fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea or coffee, stewed fruit.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, chops, steak or scrapple, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, roast mutton, potatoes, rice, bread, coffee.

Supper—Mutton stew, fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea, coffee, stewed fruit, cheese.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, ham and eggs, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, meat and vegetables, boiled beef, potatoes, peas, pickles, bread, coffee.

Supper—Fresh fish, fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea or coffee, stewed fruit.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, Hamburg steak, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, corn beef, chicken or veal pot pie, potatoes, beans or corn, cabbage or tomatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper—Fried liver, potatoes, bread, butter, warm biscuit, tea or coffee, stewed fruit.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, fish and steak, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, baked fresh fish, roast beef, potatoes, tomatoes, Peas or corn, bread, coffee, bananas or apples.

Supper—Cold meat, potatoes, bread, butter, warm biscuit, cheese, tea or coffee, stewed fruit.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, steak, chops or scrapple, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, roast beef, potatoes, hominy, tomatoes or peas, bread, coffee.

Supper—Cold meat, potatoes, bread, butter, tea or coffee, ginger bread, canned peaches.

PATIENTS.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, Hamburg steak, bread, butter, molasses, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, tomatoes or cabbage, bread, bananas.

Supper—Bread, butter, stewed fruit, tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, potatoes, beans or other vegetables, bread, fruit occasionally.

Supper—Bread, butter, stewed fruit, tea, scrapple in season.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Hash with potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, potatoes, rice, bread, fruit and pudding.

Supper—Bread butter, stewed fruit, tea, cheese.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, bread, butter, molasses, coffee.

Dinner—Meat and vegetables, stew, peas, potatoes, pickles, bread, fruit or pudding.

Supper—Bread, butter, stewed fruit, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, Hamburg steak, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage or beans, bread, occasionally pudding.

Supper—Bread, butter, warm biscuit, stewed fruit, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Cereal, bread, butter, molasses, coffee, fish, salt.

Dinner—Fresh fish, baked or fried, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, fruit, usually bananas.

Supper—Bread, butter, cheese, ginger bread, tea, stewed fruit.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Hash with potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, potatoes, hominy, bread, dessert, usually pudding.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea, ginger bread.

During berry season fresh berries are substituted for stewed fruit.

From October to April, sausage and scrapple furnished once a week.

Fresh tomatoes, corn, beans, beets, spinach, sweet potatoes, onions, and other fresh vegetables furnished in season.

Stewed fruit is varied and consists of prunes, peaches, pears, apples, apricots, nectarines, etc.

The sick and special diet is furnished on orders given by the doctors and may consist of one or more of the following articles: soup, oysters, steak, chops, chicken, ham, eggs (raw and cooked), toast and farina, tapioca, and rice pudding; also bananas, oranges, lemons, apples, etc.

At the outings in the picnic woods, during the summer, the patients are supplied with ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches, cheese, cakes and bananas.

On Thanksgiving and Christmas days all get turkey, cranberry sauce, white and sweet potatoes, corn, cold slaw, celery, mince pies, oranges, apples, bananas. Candy on Christmas.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

WERNERSVILLE.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

ATTENDANTS.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Pork chops, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork, mashed potatoes, sauer kraut, beans, bread, butter, coffee, bread pudding.

Supper—Cold beef, potatoes, radishes, stewed peaches, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Mutton chops, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Noodle soup, roast mutton, potatoes, lima beans, celery, bread, butter, coffee, ice cream.

Supper—Liver pudding, cold beef, potatoes, corned beef, rusks, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Beef steak, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast beef, potatoes, stewed corn, parsnips, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold beef, potatoes, mush and milk, bread, butter, coffee, tea, cake.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, sweet potatoes, stewed onions, peas, bread, butter.

Supper—Cold beef, tripe, potatoes, cheese and crackers, biscuits, radishes, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Fried liver, fish, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Spareribs, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, beans, bread, butter, coffee, tapioca pudding.

Supper—Cold beef, pigs' feet, potatoes, corn bread, stewed peaches, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Fried sausage, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast beef, potatoes, macaroni, lima beans, bread, butter.

Supper—Cold beef, potatoes, stewed prunes, pickles, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Pork chops, fried potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, stewed corn, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold beef, potatoes, ginger bread, apple butter, bread, coffee, tea.

PATIENTS.**MONDAY:**

Breakfast—Mutton and stewed potatoes, oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pork, potatoes, sauer kraut, bread.

Supper—Stewed peaches, radishes, bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak and stewed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, beans, celery, bread, corn starch pudding.

Supper—Corn bread, stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Corned beef, stewed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, boiled beef, potatoes, stewed onions, bread.

Supper—Mush and milk, bread, butter, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Beef and stewed potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, stewed onions, parsnips, bread.

Supper—Cheese and crackers, radishes, bread, butter, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Corned beef and stewed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Fish, potatoes, carrots, bread, tapioca pudding.

Supper—Corn bread, stewed peaches, bread, butter, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Beef and stewed potatoes, coffee.

Dinner—Rice soup, boiled beef, potatoes, macaroni, bread, pie.

Supper—Stewed prunes, pickles, bread, butter, tea.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Veal or beef and stewed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread.

Supper—Ginger bread, apple butter, bread, butter, tea, strawberries, melons, grapes, and the various other fruits are furnished in season.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

DANVILLE.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, gravy, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, sweet potatoes, soup, beans, butter, apples, bread.

Supper—Bread, butter, cinnamon buns, syrup, tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Fried ham, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, potatoes, vegetables, soup, bread, apples.

Supper—Bread, butter, syrup, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Boiled mackerel, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled pork, potatoes, sauer kraut, bread, apples.

Supper—Bread, butter, stewed peaches, ginger-snaps, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, gravy, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, turnips, bread, apples.

Supper—Bread, butter, syrup, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Fried sausage, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, slaw, bread.

Supper—Bread, butter, syrup, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Fresh fried fish, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, rice, cucumber, pickles, bread, apples.

Supper—Bread, butter, syrup, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, gravy, soda biscuits, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, apples.

Supper—Bread, butter, stewed peaches or prunes, tea.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

WARREN.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

ATTENDANTS.

December, 1906.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, fried ham, bread, butter, syrup, coffee.
 Dinner—Cold ham, potatoes, pickled beets, bread, butter, syrup, bread pudding and milk.
 Supper—Cold meat, baked potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, picalilli, apple sauce, ginger bread, tea, and milk.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, boiled eggs, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.
 Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, cabbage, bread, butter, syrup, rice and milk.
 Supper—Cold beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, peaches, milk and tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, steak, gravy, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.
 Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, vegetable soup, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, syrup, apple pie, and milk.
 Supper—Cold beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, stewed grapes, milk and tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, fried ham, bread, stew butter, syrup, and coffee.
 Dinner—Roast pork, gravy, potatoes, peas, bread, butter, rice and syrup.
 Supper—Cold pork, fried potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, prunes, tea and milk.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Steak, gravy, bread, butter, syrup, milk and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, creamed cabbage, bread, butter, syrup, corn starch and milk.

Supper—Cold beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, prunes, tea and milk.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, fried fish, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Roast lamb, gravy, baked beans, catsup, creamed onions, bread, butter, syrup, apple sauce, and milk.

Supper—Cornmeal mush, cold lamb, baked potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, apple sauce, tea and milk.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, steak, gravy, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Roast lamb, gravy, potatoes, mashed turnips, bread, butter, syrup, tapioca and milk.

Supper—Cold lamb, fried potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, peaches, tea and milk.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Turkey and cranberry sauce, roast pig, mashed potatoes, cold slaw, bread, butter, syrup, mince pie and milk.

PATIENTS.

December 1906.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, sausage, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Cold ham, potatoes, tomatoes, pickled beets, bread, syrup, bread pudding and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, scrapple, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, cabbage, bread, syrup, rice and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, steak, gravy, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, potatoes, bread, butter, syrup, apple pie and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter syrup and tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, meat adn potato stew, bread, butter, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork, gravy, potatoes, carrots, bread, syrup, corn starch, custard and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, steak ,gravy, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Stewed beef, gravy, potatoes, creamed cabbage, rice, syrup and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Oatmeal,, milk, fried fish, bread, butter, syrup, and coffee.

Dinner—Baked beans, potatoes, creamed onions, bread, butter, syrup, apple sauce and milk.

Supper—Cornmeal mush, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, steak, gravy, bread, butter, syrup and coffee.

Dinner—Roast lamb, gravy, potatoes, mashed turnips, bread, syrup, rice and milk.

Supper—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, syrup and tea.

Working men always receive cold meat for supper.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Turkey, roast pig, mashed potatoes, cranberries, cold slaw, bread, butter, syrup, mince pie and milk.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

POLK.

This Institution has no set bill of fare. A sample of the weekly menu is as follows:

ATTENDANTS.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Rolled oats, milk, bread, butter, tea, coffee, beefsteak, fried potatoes, toast.

Dinner—Roast veal, gravy, bread, butter, tea, coffee, browned potatoes, June peas, stewed tomatoes, cold slaw, apple pie, cheese, jelly.

Supper—Cold sliced ham, escalloped potatoes, stuffed peppers, bread, butter, preserved peaches, tea, coffee, cake, oranges.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Force, milk, bread, butter, coffee, toast, loin pork, hashed broad potatoes.

Dinner—Boiled corned beef, lima beans, steamed potatoes, mashed turnips, bread and butter pudding, bread, butter, tea, coffee.

Supper—Roast ribs of beef, gravy, macaroni and cheese, potatoes in jackets, mustard pickles, crullers, bananas, bread, butter, tea, coffee.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Puffed rice, milk, bread, butter, coffee, toast, fried pork, mashed potatoes.

Dinner—Boiled beef, bread, butter, tea, coffee, mashed potatoes, buttered beets, creamed corn, rice pudding with raisins.

Supper—Cold beef, bread, butter, tea, coffee, potato cakes, Chili sauce, stewed apricots, ginger cakes, apples.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Rolled oats, milk, bread, butter, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat cakes, syrup.

Dinner—Navy bean soup, hot crackers, roast mutton, browned potatoes, mashed turnips, string beans, tea, bread, butter, chocolate, blanc mangue, coffee.

Supper—Roast pork, baked potatoes, hominy, steamed bread, rolls, butter, tea, coffee, piccalilli, marmalade.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Force, milk, bread, butter, tea, coffee, toast, beefsteak, Mackerel, broiled, minced potatoes.

Dinner—Corned beef, steamed potatoes, kraut, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, peach pie, cheese, tea, coffee.

Supper—Roast beef, gravy, fried onions, cubed potatoes, creamed, tea biscuits, bread, butter, tea, coffee, tomato preserves.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Puffed rice, milk, bread, butter, tea, coffee, toast, fried eggs, mashed potatoes.

Dinner—Roast ribs of beef, brown gravy, browned potatoes, creamed carrots, stewed corn, pickles, bread, butter, cottage pudding, vanilla sauce, tea, coffee.

Supper—Stewed oysters, oyster crackers, French fried potatoes, catsup, salmon, bread, butter, tea, coffee, canned cherries.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Rolled oats, milk, bread, butter, tea, coffee, fried sausage, buckwheat cakes.

Dinner—Pea soup, hot crackers, bread, butter, roast beef, gravy, tea, coffee, mashed potatoes, string beans, tapioca pudding with jelly.

Supper—Cold beef, syrup, mush and milk, baked potatoes, mustard, pickles, bread, butter, bananas, tea, coffee.

CHILDREN.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, lima beans, piccalilli, dates, bread.

Supper—Cake, cheese, syrup, bread, butter, tea.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Granulated hominy, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew, macaroni and tomatoes, bread, apples.

Supper—Stewed apples, ginger snaps, bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Boiled rice, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew, cubed creamed potatoes, bread, corn starch pudding.

Supper—Ginger cake, dried apricots, bread, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner—Navy bean soup, water crackers, bread turnips, bread pudding.

Supper—Creamed hominy, bread, rolls, butter, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Granulated hominy, milk, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner—Boiled bacon, kraut, steamed potatoes, bread, tapioca and currant jelly.

Supper—Dried peaches, bread, butter, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Boiled rice, milk, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner—Boiled pork, string beans, bread, apples.

Supper—Mush, milk, bread, butter, tea, syrup.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner—Pea soup, water crackers, bread, potatoes in jackets, rice pudding.

Supper—Ginger bread, dried apples, bread, butter, tea.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSANE.

DIXMONT.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

SUNDAY:

Breakfast—Stewed veal, bread, butter, eggs, sugar, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, potatoes, boiled cabbage, pies, bread, butter.

Supper—Cold meat, tea, ginger bread, butter, cheese, sugar, syrup.

MONDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, sugar, syrup,
Coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, picalilli, bread puddings,
bread, butter.

Supper—Dried beef, corn bread, apple butter, bread, butter, sugar,
syrup, tea.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast—Stewed veal, bread, butter, sugar, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, hominy, boiled potatoes, pickles, bread, butter,

Supper—Light cakes, stewed fruits, bread, butter, sugar, syrup,
tea.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, fish, fried potatoes, bread, butter, sugar,
syrup, coffee,

Dinner—Roast veal, fresh pork, rice, green or dried corn in season,
butter, bread.

Supper—Cinnamon bread, cheese, bread, butter, sugar, syrup, tea.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, corn cakes, bread, butter, liver and fried
onions, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, cold slaw, butter, bread.

Supper—Mush and milk, stewed fruit, bread, butter, biscuit, sugar,
syrup, tea.

FRIDAY:

Breakfast—Fish, meat stew, baked or boiled potatoes, bread, butter, sugar, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, boiled beans, rice pudding, fresh pork, bread, butter.

Supper—Dried beef, crackers, bread, butter, sugar, syrup, tea.

SATURDAY:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, baked potatoes, bread, butter, sugar, syrup, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, tomatoes, potatoes, stewed onions, bread, butter.

Supper—Stewed fruit, crackers, bread, butter, baked apples, syrup, sugar, tea.

ON HOLIDAYS.

Turkey, oysters, cranberries, mince pies, fruit cakes, doughnuts, sweet potatoes, etc.

INVALID DIET.

Beef tea and essence, broths, toast, bread and milk, boiled milk, milk punch, jelly, eggs, brown bread, oat meal, gruel, corn starch, farina, tapioca, sago, chicken, etc., etc.

Vegetables and fruits vary with the season; two kinds of fresh vegetables from the hospital farm are always served for dinner during the summer months, and dried, canned or preserved vegetables and fruits are provided in the colder portions of the year. Additional variety is also afforded in relishes, sauces, butters, etc. In their season, melons, grapes, apples and small fruits grown upon our farm, are furnished in abundance.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

ELWYN.

The weekly bill of fare of this Institution is as follows:

Saturday, January 19, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Fried and boiled eggs, butter, coffee.

Specials*—Malta Vita, eggs, bread, butter, toast, cocoa.

Attendants—Force, ham, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Officers—Ham, potatoes, shredded wheat, force, toast, coffee, bread, butter.

DINNER:

Children—Roast beef, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, dates, tea.

Specials—Potatoes, corn, bread, butter, dates, tea.

Attendants—Corn beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, apples.

Officers' Lunch—Hamburg steak, potatoes, bread, butter, fruit, coffee.

SUPPER:

Children—Sweet potatoes, bread, butter, tea.

Attendants—Beef stew, cold slaw, bread, butter, cranberry sauce, tea.

Officers' Dinner—Corn beef, roast beef, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, crackers, cheese, pies, coffee.

Sunday, January 20, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Oat meal, sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Specials—Malta Vita, sugar, bread, butter, toast, cocoa, chipped beef.

*Those children whose appetites need stimulating.

Attendants—Oat meal chipped beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
 Officers—Oat meal, chipped beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, force, shredded wheat.

DINNER:

Children—Baked beans, pickles, bread, butter, milk, bananas.
 Specials—Potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, bananas.
 Attendants—Roast chicken, mashed potatoes, beans, bread, butter, coffee, bananas.
 Officers' Lunch—Cold meat, beans, potatoes, cold slaw, bread, butter, fruit, coffee.

SUPPER:

Children—Cake, coffee, bread, butter.
 Attendants—Cold meat, bread, butter, sauce, cake, tea.
 Officers' Dinner—Stewed chicken, potatoes, asparagus on toast, peas, cheese, crackers, salted nuts, ice cream, cake, coffee, celery.

Monday, January 21, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Grits, sugar, bread, butter, coffee.
 Specials—Malta Vita, sugar, bread, butter, cocoa, toast.
 Attendants—Oat meal, steak, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
 Officers—Oat meal, steak, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, force, shredded wheat, toast.

DINNER:

Children—Vegetable soup, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, cakes.
 Specials—Vegetable soup, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, cakes.
 Attendants—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, peas, rice pudding.
 Officers' Lunch—Corn beef hash, baked potatoes, biscuit, pickles, tea, fruit.

SUPPER:

Children—Cheese, crackers, bread, butter, tea.
 Attendants—Cold meat, stewed potatoes, bread, butter, sauce, tea.
 Officers' Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, spinach, macaroni, cheese, crackers, fruit gelatine, coffee.

Tuesday, January 22, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Farina, fried bread, butter, sugar, coffee.

Specials—Malta Vita, toast, potatoes, bread, butter, sugar, cocoa.
 Attendants—Mutton chops, potatoes, force, bread, butter, coffee.
 Officers—Steak, potatoes, oat meal, force, bread, butter, shredded wheat.

DINNER:

Children—Mutton stew, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, rice pudding.
 Specials—Parsnips, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, rice pudding.
 Attendants—Roast mutton, potatoes, parsnips, butter, tea, rice pudding.
 Officers' Lunch—Mutton stew, potatoes, corn bread, coffee, potato salad, apple tapioca.

SUPPER:

Children—Bread pudding, bread, butter, tea.
 Attendants—Mutton stew with potatoes, baked apples, bread, butter, tea.
 Officers' Dinner—Roast beef, mutton, potatoes, parsnips, tomatoes, crackers, cheese, nuts, cake, coffee.

Wednesday, January 23, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Oat meal, fried bread, sugar, coffee, bread, butter.
 Specials—Malta Vita, sugar, potatoes, toast, cocoa, bread, butter.
 Attendants—Liver and bacon, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, oat meal.
 Officers—Mutton chops, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, shredded wheat, oat meal, toast.

DINNER:

Children—Roast beef, lima beans, potatoes, bread, butter, cheese, crackers, pudding.
 Specials—Soup, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, milk, crackers, cheese, pudding.
 Attendants—Roast beef, lima beans, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, mince pies.
 Officers' Lunch—Hamburg steak, browned potatoes, cheese straws, coffee, bread, butter, rice pudding.

SUPPER:

Children—Cake, bananas, bread, butter, tea.
 Attendants—Toast, cold meat, baked potatoes, pickles, tea, bread, butter, bananas, pudding.
 Officers' Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, peas, lima beans, crackers, rolls, celery, bread, butter, coffee, marangues, cakes.

Thursday, January 24, 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Fried bread, oat meal, sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Specials—Malta Vita, bread, butter, toast, mackerel, cocoa.

Attendants—Oat meal eggs, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Officers—Oat meal, mackerel, eggs, potato cakes, toast, force, bread, butter, coffee.

DINNER:

Children—Veal stew, turnips, bread filling, bread, butter, dates, milk.

Specials—Bread filling, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, dates.

Attendants—Roast veal, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, lemon pies, tea.

Officers' Lunch—Veal chops, potatoes, pickles, cakes, bread, butter, chocolate, tea.

SUPPER:

Children—Cake, tomato soup, bread, butter, coffee.

Attendants—Beef pie, bread, butter, coffee cakes, sauce, tea.

Officers' Dinner—Roast beef, veal, mashed potatoes, corn fritters, tomatoes, crackers, cheese, rolls, pies, coffee.

Friday, January 25 1907.

BREAKFAST:

Children—Fried bread, Farina, sugar, bread, butter, coffee.

Specials—Malta Vita, bread, butter, sugar, toast, potatoes, cocoa.

Attendants—Oat meal, veal chops, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Officers—Oat meal, steak, toast, force, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, shredded wheat.

DINNER:

Children—Cod fish, macaroni with tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, tea, pudding.

Specials—Baked fish, macaroni with tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, tea, pudding.

Attendants—Fried halibut, browned potatoes, peas, bread, butter, tea, cream puffs.

Officers' Lunch—Fried halibut, potatoes, sauce, biscuit, baked apples, coffee.

SUPPER:

Children—Hot cakes, syrup, bread, butter, tea.

Attendants—Oyster stew, eggs, crackers, bread, butter, apple sauce, coffee.

Officers' Dinner—Oyster stew, roast beef, potatoes, puffs, asparagus on toast, corn, crackers, cheese, rolls, ice cream, cake, coffee.

PROPOSED ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

An act to provide for the protection of insane persons, feeble-minded persons and epileptics, and the appointment of a guardian for the said insane persons, feeble-minded persons and epileptics unable to care for their own property, authorizing the guardian to support the wife and children of the said insane persons, feeble-minded persons and epileptics, defining the powers of the guardian, and authorizing the sale of real estate of the ward.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that whenever hereafter any person being a resident of this State shall become insane or feeble-minded or epileptic, or so mentally defective that he or she is unable to take care of his or her property, and in consequence thereof is liable to dissipate or lose the same and to become the victim of designing persons, it shall be lawful for either the mother, father, brother, sister, husband, wife, child, next of kin, creditor, or in the absence of such person or persons or their inability, any other person to present to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which said person to be cared for resides, his or her petition under oath, setting forth the facts, praying the Court to adjudge such person to be unable to take care of his or her property, and to appoint a guardian for the estate of such person.

SECTION 2. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the Court to fix a day for the hearing on such application and direct that ten days' written notice thereof be given to the person against whom the petition is presented and also to the other members of his or her family residing within the jurisdiction, and if such person or persons cannot be found, then by notice by such publication as the Court may think proper.

SECTION 3. Upon the day fixed for the hearing the Court shall require the presence of the person against whom the petition is presented unless there is positive testimony to the effect that such person cannot be brought into court with safety to him or herself. At such hearing the Court shall take the testimony of all the parties in interest and of such other witnesses as the petitioner and the person against whom proceedings are instituted, or any member of his or her family he or she may see fit to summons on the question of the inability of the person against whom the proceedings are taken to care for his or her property because of mental deficiency. If the Court on such hearing shall be satisfied that the person against whom the proceedings are taken is not able owing to insanity or

weakness of mind to take care of his or her property, then it shall be the duty of the Court to decide and enter a decree accordingly and appoint a guardian to take care of the same.

SECTION 4. If the person against whom the proceedings are taken shall demand in writing prior to the decision of the Court on such application a trial by jury, it shall thereupon be the duty of the said Court to award an issue framed to determine the question of fact involved, and such trial shall be granted.

SECTION 5. From and after a decree that the person against whom same is entered is insane or so weak in mind that he or she is unable to take care of his or her property, the said person shall be wholly incapable of making any contract or gift whatever or any instrument in writing, and the entry of such decree shall be notice of such incapacity and said person shall be a ward of the Court appointing such guardian.

SECTION 6. The guardian so appointed shall have precisely the same powers and be subject to the same duties as a Committee in Lunacy in the State of Pennsylvania; the Court appointing such guardian shall have full power over the same in directing an allowance for the said ward and for the support and maintenance of his wife, or his or her children, and the education of his or her minor children, and shall enter a decree of sale, mortgaging, leasing or conveyance upon ground rent of the real estate or any part thereof of the said ward, whenever in the opinion of the Court it is necessary for the support and maintenance of the said ward or his family or the education of his or her minor children or the payment of his or her debts, or where it is for the interest and advantage of the said ward that the same shall be sold, mortgaged, leased or let on ground rent, and all absolute sales in fee simple except as hereinafter provided shall be by public sale or vendue and may be either entirely for cash, or partly on credit, and after full advertisement for at least twenty days, by hand bills posted in at least twenty of the most public places in the city or county where the said premises shall be situated, and in at least two newspapers not less than three times in each; provided, that if the Court shall be of the opinion that under the circumstances a better price can be obtained by private sale than at public sale, the Court may decree and approve the same. Such sale, mortgaging, leasing and letting on ground rent shall be upon terms and rates to be approved by the Court. When the said real estate is situated in the same county in which the said person shall reside, or in another county or counties, and the Court shall be satisfied of the propriety of a sale, mortgaging or leasing or letting on ground rent upon such real estate or any part thereof not within their jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for such Court to make an order or decree authorizing

such guardian to sell, mortgage, lease or let upon ground rent all the real estate of the ward or so much thereof as the Court may think necessary and as it may designate; thereupon it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the county wherein the real estate so designated is situated, upon the petition of such guardian, to make an order for the sale, mortgaging, leasing or letting upon ground rent of said real estate or so much thereof as the Court appointing said guardian by its order shall designate, and such guardian shall in all cases make a return of his proceedings to the said Court in the county in which the real estate was sold, mortgaged, leased or let upon ground rent shall be found only if the same be approved by the Court, it shall be confirmed and said guardian shall make a return of said proceedings to the Court by which said guardian was appointed. The said guardian shall give such bonds and file such accounts at such periods as the Court shall determine.

SECTION 7. If at any time after decree has been entered the person against whom such proceedings are taken shall become able to care for his or her property, he or she or any one of his or her family or next of kin may petition to the Court, setting forth such fact and after a hearing of which due notice shall be given to such person so afflicted and to all members of the family and next of kin of the said person, if the Court shall find that the said person so afflicted has regained the ability to care for his or her property the Court shall so decree and shall discharge the guardian and thereupon the said person shall be so far as the care of his or her property or persons shall be concerned for the future the same as if the proceedings against him or her had never been taken.

SECTION 8. Any person aggrieved by the final decree of the Courts of Common Pleas may within three months from the time of the entry of said decree appeal to the Superior Court of the State and such Court may confirm, reverse or modify the decree entered in the lower Court.

SECTION 9. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are and the same are hereby repealed.

An act to provide for the commitment of insane persons to institutions wholly or in part maintained by the State, and for the transfer of insane persons from private institutions to State institutions, and prescribing a method by which the Court committing said insane person shall ascertain the responsibility of either the estate of the said insane person, if any, or the responsibility of relatives of the said insane person, if any, to pay for the maintenance of the same and for the enforcement of said orders and the collection of moneys thereunder which may be ordered to be paid.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this Act, before any person shall be committed to any State institution for the care of the sane, whether or not the said person shall have previously been committed to a private institution for the care of the insane, a petition shall be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county or in Chambers wherein the said alleged insane person resides, which shall be signed and sworn to by the nearest relative or next of kin of the said person alleged to be insane, or in the absence of such relatives or next of kin, or inability of said relative or next of kin to make such petition, which shall appear affirmatively in the body of said petition, by some other person. Said petition shall set forth, first, the name, residence and nationality of the alleged insane person, whether the said alleged insane person is a citizen of this Commonwealth, and if so, how long; second, the name and address of the father, mother, husband, wife and children of the said alleged insane person, if any such exist, and if there be no such relatives, then the nearest relative or next of kin; third, an itemized statement of all the estate which the alleged insane person may possess or own, together with the name, residence, place of business of any fiduciary officer, trustee or other person who may have charge or care of the said estate or property; fourth, the name, residence and place of business of any and all persons who may be liable under the law for the maintenance of the said alleged insane person, together with a detailed statement of the estate, property and financial ability of such person or persons who may become liable to pay for the maintenance of the alleged insane person. Said petition shall be accompanied by the affidavits of two competent practicing physicians of at least five years' standing setting forth the number of times they have visited and examined the alleged insane person and the duration of the same.

SECTION 2. Upon the presentation of the said petition, the Judge to whom the petition is presented shall fix a time and place

for a hearing, and notice of the same shall be given the alleged insane person, the nearest relative and next of kin and to the County Commissioners, Department of Public Health and Charities or the proper poor authorities who might be charged with the maintenance of the alleged insane person as the case may be, or their attorneys; service of said notice shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court before a hearing shall be proceeded with and at said hearing the alleged insane person shall be present, unless it shall appear from the testimony of at least two physicians who have examined the alleged insane person that it would be dangerous to the health or life of said alleged insane person or to others to thus produce him or her, together with the petitioner and at least one of the physicians certifying to the insanity of the alleged insane person, all of whom shall be examined by the Court or counsel for the parties, if such there may be or by the attorney for the proper authorities notified as hereinbefore provided, who shall have the right to examine said persons or witnesses on all matters pertaining to the estate of the alleged insane person, and the estate of all persons who under the law might be chargeable with the maintenance of the alleged insane person. Any person or persons may be summoned before the Court and compelled to testify by subpoena issued by the said Court on all matters pertaining to the commitment of the alleged insane person and the maintenance of the alleged insane person, and if the Court shall find that said alleged insane person is insane, the said Court shall enter a decree setting forth that the said person is insane, and shall commit said person to a State Hospital or institution for the care and treatment of the insane, and shall make such order for the support and maintenance of the said insane person, not to exceed the per capita amount fixed by law, chargeable to the county wherein the said insane person had a residence or settlement, and the per capita amount chargeable by law against the Commonwealth for the care and maintenance of the said insane person against the estate of the said insane person or the person or persons who may be liable for the maintenance of the said insane person or both the estate of the said insane person and the person or persons who may be liable for the maintenance of the said insane person as the circumstances will admit, which said order shall be payable to the proper poor authorities, who shall be designated by the Court in the order made.

SECTION 3. The said Court shall have the further power to order and direct that a bond shall be filed, which shall be approved by the Court to secure the payment of such order.

SECTION 4. The County Commissioners, Department of Public Health and Charities and other authorities to whom orders for the support and maintenance of said insane persons are payable shall

keep a careful account of all moneys received by them under this Act, and shall make an annual report thereof to the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth and shall make monthly returns to the County Treasurer of all money thus paid due the county and to the State Treasurer of all money due the State.

SECTION 5. All persons who neglect or refuse to comply with any order made against them for the maintenance of any insane person committed under the provisions of this Act shall be liable to arrest on a warrant issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the order was made, which shall issue the same upon an affidavit sworn and subscribed to before an officer qualified to administer oaths by any person familiar with the facts, setting forth that said person against whom such order was made is delinquent and has failed to pay the same, whereupon a hearing shall be had, and if at the said hearing it appear to the Court that the person against whom the said order was made, is of ability to pay the said order and has refused and still refuses to comply with the said order, the Court shall have the power to commit such person to prison until such order is complied with or satisfactory arrangements have been made for the compliance with the same, or the Court in its discretion may deem wise to make.

SECTION 6. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Board of Public Charities, prescribing the powers and duties of the said Board and defining their powers and duties and fixing their compensation and providing for their expenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That there be and is hereby established a Board of Public Charities to consist of a President, a Secretary and nine other citizens of this State who together shall constitute a Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth. All of whom shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The persons so appointed before entering upon the discharge of their duties shall respectively take and subscribe to the oath of office required of other State officers which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth who is hereby authorized and directed to administer said oath.

SECTION 2. The President of the said Board of Public Charities shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of four years and he shall be paid annually the sum of eight thousand dollars and his actual traveling expenses in the performance of his official duties. He shall be the presiding officer of the said board and shall have full control and management of all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the provisions of this act and shall have power to employ an attorney at a yearly salary of not more than five thousand dollars who shall institute such proceedings by and on behalf of the said board as may be necessary to compensate and reimburse the Commonwealth for the support and maintenance of all insane and other persons who shall be maintained and supported at the expense of the Commonwealth, and to perform such other legal duties as may be required by the said Board, to employ a stenographer at a salary of not more than one thousand dollars a year, and he may employ as many clerks, auditors and other employees as he may deem necessary and expedient to carry on the work of the said Board and the said clerks shall be paid a yearly salary to be fixed by the President and the said Board. After the organization of said Department the said Board shall make report to the Governor who shall transmit the same to the Legislature at its next regular session specifically setting forth the number and the salaries of the clerks and persons so employed. The President shall at least once in every year visit or cause to be visited by one or more of the employees of his Department, all charitable, insane and correctional

institutions in this Commonwealth. He shall also at least once in every two years visit and examine into the condition of each of the State and County jails, prisons, insane institutions and alms and poor houses and all institutions within the Commonwealth that shall be maintained and supported by the State in whole or in part and report the result of such investigations and examinations into the conduct and management of said institutions and the condition of all buildings, grounds and other property belonging to the same which said report shall be submitted to the Legislature of the Commonwealth at its regular session next ensuing. He shall receive all requests from institutions asking for State aid and upon receiving such request it shall be his duty to make careful inquiry into the same and report thereon and all other matters connected therewith annually to the Governor who shall submit the same to the next regular sessions of the Legislature.

SECTION 3. The Governor shall be and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a Secretary of the Board of Public Charities who shall hold his office for a period of three years who shall be subject to removal upon cause by the Governor. He shall be a member of the Board ex officio and it shall be his duty subject to the control and direction of the said President and Board to keep a correct record of its proceedings, perform such clerical service as it may require, examine the returns of the several cities and counties, wards, boroughs and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories with the necessary accompanying blanks to the several institutions of charity, reform and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any subdivision of the same, with a view to illustrate, in his annual report the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity. He shall also have printed and published in his said report all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth bearing upon these subjects and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made and he may also propose such general investigations as he may think best for the approval of the Board. He shall be paid annually the sum of \$4,000 and his actual traveling expenses incurred while engaged in his official business.

SECTION 4. The Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint one of the persons constituting the Board of Charities for a period of one year, one for two years, one for three years, three for four years and three for five years unless they shall be sooner removed and any person who has been appointed a member of said Board of Public Charities who shall for a space of six

months refuse or neglect to discharge the duties of his office, and such failure having been duly certified by the President or Secretary of the said Board to the Governor, he shall be deemed to have resigned and the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint a person to the said Board of Charities for the unexpired term of the person so removed, and in the event of any vacancy in the said Board caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of a term may be made for the residue of such term by the Governor subject to the consent of the Senate. The said persons constituting the said Board of Public Charities shall have full power at all times to examine into the condition of all the institutions hereinbefore named and examine into their methods of instruction, government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officials and employees of the same, the condition of the buildings and the method adopted in the construction of new buildings and the extent thereof, the grounds and other property connected therewith and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management, and ascertain whether the money appropriated for their aid are and have been economically and judiciously expended, whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished, whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with, whether all parts of the State are equally benefitted by them and the various other matters referred to in this act benefitted by them and in their annual report to the Governor who shall transmit the same to the Legislature at its next regular session to embody the result of their investigations together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings and all books and papers relating to said institutions and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and such other facilities for inspection as the said persons constituting the said Board may require any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution, to comply with any of the requirements of this Act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the President of the said Board in the name of the Board.

SECTION 5. The said Board shall have power to suggest from time to time to the Trustees and Superintendent of the said institutions such improvements in methods of construction, repairs and management as they may deem advisable and if the same shall not be adopted by said trustees and superintendents then said Board shall make a clear and concise statement of such facts in their annual report to the Governor of the Commonwealth together with

such recommendations as they may deem advisable, who shall embody the same in his message to the Legislature with his recommendations thereon.

SECTION 6. In addition to the powers and duties herein conferred on said Board the said Board shall have authority to exercise all the powers and duties which the Board of Public Charities as now established possess.

SECTION 7. The said Board of Public Charities shall have an office in the State Capitol and it shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to provide from time to time the necessary rooms, furniture, apparatus and supplies for the use of the said Board of Charities created under the provisions of this act. The said Board shall meet at least once in every three months, the time for such regular meetings to be fixed by the said Board. The President of the said Board shall call special meetings of the same whenever in his judgment he deems advisable. The members of the said Board of Charities other than the President and Secretary shall receive no compensation for their services, but their actual traveling and other necessary expenses shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon a certificate of the Auditor General.

SECTION 8. The said Board of Public Charities shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of all witnesses that they may deem necessary to testify to any inquiries authorized by this Act and the several members of the said Board are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons relative to any matters connected with inquiries authorized by this Act.

SECTION 9. No member of the said Board of Public Charities shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution which by this Act they or any of them are authorized to visit or inspect, nor shall any trustee or other officer of any institution embraced in this act be eligible to be appointed a member of the said Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 10. The said Board of Public Charities shall annually prepare and print and present annually to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall transmit the same to the next biennial session of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the year preceding stating fully in detail all expenses incurred, showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent and the secretary is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary blanks and forward the same in good season to all institutions from whom information or returns may be needed, and to require a prompt return of the same with the blanks properly filled, and it shall also be the duty of the

President to prepare and have printed in the said annual report of the said Board a full and complete record of all his actions as President and of the said Board during the year preceding, stating fully in detail all expenses incurred of officers and agents employed and the number thereof, and a report of all applications received by him and recommendations made from institutions desiring State aid shall be made biannually to the Governor and by him shall be presented to the Legislature at their regular sessions. The Secretary of the said Board shall also prepare and have printed in his annual report and present the same to the Governor of the Commonwealth who shall transmit the same to the next regular session of the Legislature a full and complete record of all his actions as Secretary in the said Board which shall also embrace a record of the proceedings of the said Board.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, keepers and other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth and the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge to fill out forms to be prepared for and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities so that all information and statistics which the said Board of Public Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity.

SECTION 12. The amount of money to be expended under the provisions of this Act for the organization of this department, the employment of clerks, employees and other expenses shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION 13. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To provide for the employment of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons confined in institutions wholly or in part maintained by the State for the care and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons, and providing for the distribution of the supplies manufactured articles, goods and products made in State institutions for the care of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons.

Whereas from the testimony taken by the Commission appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under a joint resolution, on the 18th of April, 1905, entitled "A joint resolution creating a commission to investigate various charitable institutions, etc.," for the investigation of the management of State hospitals and institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, it appears that both the physical and mental condition of the inmates are improved when they are given employment; and

Whereas it also appears that some of those inmates who are given employment on the farms connected with the State institutions, and in and about the same, are much improved in body and mind; and

Whereas it appears that the greater number of the inmates of the said institutions are, however, kept in idleness, because there is no employment that they can be given,

It is therefore recommended by the Commission above mentioned, appointed by your honorable body, that means be devised whereby the inmates of the said institutions may be given employment and their condition thereby improved, and for that purpose the above mentioned Commission respectfully recommend the enactment by your honorable body of an Act entitled:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this Act all inmates of any institution or hospital which is wholly or in part maintained by the State, for the care and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons may make, manufacture or produce such supplies, manufactured articles, goods and products as may be used in any of the State hospitals or institutions.

SECTION 2. All the supplies manufactured goods and products so made, manufactured or produced in institutions or hospitals shall bear the stamp giving the full name or title of the institution wherein said article was made, manufactured or produced.

SECTION 3. Supplies, manufactured articles, goods and products so made, manufactured or produced shall not be sold or exchanged

to any person, firm, copartnership, unincorporated association or corporation, but same may be made subject to sale or exchange to any institution within the confines of the Commonwealth which is maintained by the State wholly or in part, wherein the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons are confined.

SECTION 4. Any trustee, manager or superintendent or other person connected with the management and control of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded or epileptic, and who shall violate any of the provisions of this act by permitting any supplies, manufactured articles, goods or products to be sold or exchanged in any other way except as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith shall be and the same are repealed.



